THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JULY 1807:

With a View of the CASTLE *of* KILRAVOCK.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from June 26. to July 25. 1807, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
June 26	30.01	46	73	—	Clear
27	30.1	51	75	—	Ditto
28	30.11	51	75	—	Ditto
29	30.	47	74	—	Ditto
30	30.2	50	76	—	Ditto
July 1	30.19	51	67	—	Ditto
2	30.18	52	62	0.01	Showers
3	30.17	49	63	—	Clear
4	30.12	47	65	—	Ditto
5	30.	46	64	—	Ditto
6	29.8	49	72	—	Ditto
7	29.5	47	73	—	Ditto
8	29.6	52	75	—	Ditto
9	29.65	53	63	—	Ditto
10	29.7	55	77	—	Ditto
11	29.8	56	76	0.02	Showers
12	29.85	57	78	—	Clear
13	29.84	55	64	0.01	Showers
14	29.8	57	73	0.01	Ditto
15	29.75	51	72	0.01	Ditto
16	29.65	55	65	—	Clear
17	29.71	59	71	—	Ditto
18	29.9	54	65	—	Ditto
19	30.05	55	67	0.01	Showers
20	30	58	65	0.02	Ditto
21	29.51	53	64	0.02	Ditto
22	29.6	55	69	0.01	Ditto
23	29.61	55	63	0.55	Rain
24	29.65	54	66	0.2	Ditto
25	29.7	54	70	—	Clear
Quantity of Rain				0.87	

High Water at LEITH, For AUGUST 1807.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Sa. 1	11 48	——
Su. 2	0 17	0 46
M. 3	1 14	1 43
Tu. 4	2 11	2 39
W. 5	3 6	3 33
Th. 6	4 0	4 27
Fr. 7	4 53	5 20
Sa. 8	5 46	6 13
Su. 9	6 40	7 7
M. 10	7 34	8 2
Tu. 11	8 29	8 57
W. 12	9 24	9 52
Th. 13	10 19	10 46
Fr. 14	11 12	11 38
Sa. 15	——	0 2
Su. 16	0 27	0 51
M. 17	1 14	1 36
Tu. 18	1 59	2 20
W. 19	2 42	3 3
Th. 20	3 24	3 44
Fr. 21	4 5	4 26
Sa. 22	4 47	5 8
Su. 23	5 30	5 52
M. 24	6 15	6 38
Tu. 25	7 2	7 27
W. 26	7 52	8 18
Th. 27	8 44	9 11
Fr. 28	9 38	10 6
Sa. 29	10 34	11 2
Su. 30	11 31	11 59
M. 31	——	0 27

MOON's PHASES, For AUGUST 1807.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon,	3.	11.	25.	after.
First Quart.	10.	1.	40.	after.
Full Moon,	18.	4.	58.	morn.
Last Quart.	26.	8.	52.	morn.

August 1. Lammas day.
7. Princess Amelia born. (1783.)
11. Duchess of Brunswick born. (1737.)
12. Prince of Wales born. (1762.)
16. Duke of York born. (1763.)
21. Duke of Clarence born. (1765.)

12. Shooting of Grouse begins.
26. Salmon fishing in Forth and Tay ends.

THE
Scots Magazine,
AND
EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,
FOR JULY 1807.

Description of the Castle of KILRAVOCK.

THE Castle of Kilravock is situated in the county of Nairn, and at no great distance from the town of that name. The family to which it belongs is much celebrated in that country both for their politeness and hospitality, and for their taste in literature and the fine arts. In the 12th century it was united to that of Geddes by the marriage of Hugh Rose of Geddes with Mary de Bosco, lady and heiress of Kilravock. These two received from John Baliol, in the year 1293, a charter confirming to them the lands of Geddes and Kilravock.

Biographical Account of General FLETCHER CAMPBELL *of Salton.*

DIED lately, at Edinburgh, in the 70th year of his age, General John Fletcher Campbell of Salton.

General Fletcher Campbell was the youngest son of Andrew Fletcher, Esq. of Milton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, who, under the auspices of Archibald, Duke of Argyle, managed the internal government of that country for many years, and, in 1803, on the death of his brother General Henry Fletcher, succeeded to the patrimonial estate of Salton in East-Lothian, having formerly possessed the estate of Bocquhan in Stirlingshire. Descended from a race of eminent men, General Fletcher Campbell, gifted with the most distinguished talents, was well qualified to imitate his ancestors, and to discharge every public duty with credit to himself, and advantage to the community. He had studied the book of life with minute attention, and was able to make remarks upon it, which displayed the capacity of his mind, and vigour of his understanding. As generally happens with all great characters, some traits of eccentricity might be discovered in his appearance and behaviour; but these rather served as foils to set off his benevolence and numerous good qualities, than to impair his usefulness, or detract from his merits. In short, the features of his mind were strongly marked, and conveyed to the beholder, on the slightest glance, full proofs of his activity and discernment; while his whole conduct expressed an animated desire to benefit society, and to improve the interest of those with whom he was connected.

When General Fletcher Campbell

succeeded to the patrimonial estate of Salton, many branches of its economy were in a disordered and confused state, owing in a great measure to the sickly condition of his brother for several years previous to his decease. To remedy these disorders, and improve the patrimony descending to him from his ancestors, were therefore the General's first and earliest care; and in a short time he accomplished many durable and efficient improvements. The alterations upon the mansion-house, and the elegant offices built by him, display much taste and judgment in architecture, as do also a new church with a lofty spire, and a school and house for the schoolmaster, built at his sole expence. He had in contemplation to make many alterations in the village of Salton, thereby to beautify the propery, and to add to the comfort of the inhabitants, and was at the chief expence of building a stone bridge across a dangerous pass upon the river Tyne, by which an easy communication is now opened for a great district of the county to the market town. He likewise expended considerable sums in making and repairing sundry useful roads in the neighbourhood, and, in short, manifested an eager desire to forward every scheme which had for its object the welfare and advantage of the public. He also instituted a club or meeting of farmers at Salton, and regularly presided at their quarterly meetings; from which, in process of time, lasting benefit might have been derived. As a solid proof of his desire that the club, if possible, should be rendered perpetual, and not fall to pieces at the death of its institutor, as has too often happened in similar cases, the General, in his will, left five hundred pounds sterling for their behoof, and the like sum to the society of farmers at Kippen in Stirlingshire, another institution which he countenanced and supported. These sums were conveyed to the Earl of Haddington, William Hay Newton, Esq. of Newtonhall, and Henry Davidson, Esq. writer in Haddington, trustees appointed for carrying the deed into execution, who are directed to lay out the money in the purchase of land, and to pay the annual proceeds to the respective clubs, by whom it is to be appropriated and expended in premiums for promoting and encouraging agriculture. We are at a loss to ascertain, whether the merit of these gifts, or the wisdom and foresight evidenced in the mode of bestowing them, deserve most applause. The memory of the donor, however, is entitled to respect on both accounts; and the writer of this article embraces the opportunity of paying a mite of approbation when recording such an uncommon instance of liberality and beneficence.

General Fletcher Campbell was married some years ago, and has left two sons, the eldest of whom succeeds him at Salton, and the other at Bocquhan. The two young gentlemen are under the inspection and management of Mr William Graham, rector of the grammar school at Haddington; a most respectable man, fully qualified to teach them every branch of useful education, and to train them up in a way which may afterwards render them useful members of society.

Plan for the Relief of PAUPERS *afflicted with Convulsion Fits.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Wish to present the following hints for the consideration of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. As I think what I aim at has a claim upon the attention of every person disposed

posed to commiserate, and to be active in ameliorating the condition of the afflicted.

In walking the streets of this city, I sometimes see poor people writhing in all the agonies of a convulsive fit. Certainly any one who has a disease of that nature entailed upon him is an object of pity; but the pauper forced to traverse the streets in order to beg the assistance of his fellow-creatures is in a situation doubly miserable. To relieve suffering imbecility is an employment worthy of the christian character; surely then we ought to alleviate the complicated sufferings of these poor people. But the relief of those for whom I plead has another circumstance to recommend it. The sight of a mute animal, when suffering in an extraordinary degree, is disagreeable to the feeling heart, but the sufferings of their fellow-men must lacerate tender feelings in a much higher degree, not to mention, that upon pregnant women such sights have, it is well known, the most baneful effects. Taking this view of the subject, then, we are doing a service to suffering humanity; we are gratifying the best principles of our nature, and preventing the many accidents which such sights would occasion.

Some may say, that there is an asylum for such people in the poor's houses of the different parishes; but I answer, that many have no one to recommend them to such charities, and that, therefore, these charities are inefficient for their relief. I would in this case propose, that some plan should be adopted expressly in order to relieve such persons as labour under convulsions and other sudden fits; and I am sure every man of common feeling would cheerfully contribute to such an institution. Might not a contribution be instituted in form of a tax, and a building erected contiguous or similar to the poor's house, where sufferers of the above description wight be admitted upon applying to its managers and stating their case. How disgraceful is it to society to see the poor falling down in the public streets, unpitied and unassisted?——How painful to the humane to see a human being grovelling at their feet oppressed by disease and penury?—Many thousand pounds are annually *thrown away* for the purpose of encouraging superfluous entertainments? and shall our fellow-creatures suffer unassisted, when every foreigner who has ingenuity to please, is encouraged, and commonly makes his fortune upon our follies.

To conclude, I hope these few observations will weigh with the ingenious and the humane, and that some plan will be formed for the relief of these sufferers. And I request you, Mr Editor, to submit the above to the consideration of the charitable in this city. *Alex. Henderson.*

Edinburgh, 15th May 1807.

Celestial Phenomena for August 1807.

Saturday, August 1st.

THE second satellite of JUPITER will emerge from his shadow at 48 minutes and 55 seconds after 2 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, August 3d.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude $5^s..1^o..29'..15''$.

On the same day, at 55 minutes and 33 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening, the first satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Tuesday, August 4th.

The *third* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 17 minutes and 58 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, August 5th.

The planet VENUS will arrive at her greatest elongation from the Sun

Sun, and will appear very brilliant in the western part of the horizon after sunset.

Thursday, August 6th.

About ten o'clock in the evening, the first and fourth satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc. The second is situated on the same side at a greater distance; and the third on the other side of Jupiter.

Friday, August 7th.

The planet SATURN is at present situated in longitude 7ˢ..4°..31′, and latitude 2°..21′ North. His declination is 10°.. 50′ South, and he comes to the meridian about 5 o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday, August 11th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 50 minutes and 31 seconds after 12 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day the longitude of the GEORGIUM SIDUS is 6ˢ. 26°..50′, and its latitude 31 minutes North. His declination is 9°. 52′, and the time of his southing 4ʰ..17′.

Wednesday, August 12th.

About 19 minutes and 14 seconds after 8 o'clock in the evening, the *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Friday, August 14th.

The *fourth* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow, at 22 minutes and 52 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, August 17th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the Sun at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday, August 18th.

About 15 minutes and 38 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening, the second satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

On the same day, about ten o'clock in the evening, all the satellites of Jupiter will be situated on the Eastern side of his disc, in the same order as they lie in the system.

Wednesday, August 19th.

VISIBLE CONJUNCTION OF MARS AND THE GEORGIUM SIDUS.

The planet Mars and the Georgium Sidus will be in conjunction, and the former will pass by the latter at the distance of 56 minutes, the latitude of Mars being 25 minutes South, and that of the Georgium Sidus 31 minutes north. This phenomenon will be seen in the evening after sunset, as the planet Mars comes to the meridian about a quarter before four o'clock.

On the same day, at 14 minutes and 23 seconds after 10 o'clock in the evening, the *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

On the same day, the longitude of Jupiter will be 10ˢ..4°. 52′, and his latitude 49 minutes South. His declination is 19°..52′ South, and he will come to the meridian at half past 10 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, August 24th.

The Sun will enter the sign Virgo at 24 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, August 25th.

The *second* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 50 minutes and 45 seconds after 11 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, August 26th.

At 9 minutes and 41 seconds after 12½ o'clock in the evening the *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow. *D. E.*

Edinburgh, July 23d 1807.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the Fine Arts.*

OUR readers are already acquainted with the ingenious experiments of Sir James Hall on the effects of heat, modified by compression, by which he converted chalk

into

into a substance similar to marble. The same effect has been produced by Bucholz, a German chemist, without compression. When he wished to prepare some quick lime, he put 4½ pounds of pure washed chalk into a Hessian crucible, and exposed it for an hour to a bright red heat, in a wind furnace. Upon examining the crucible, he found that the chalk had suffered a contraction of $\frac{1}{6}$. The chalk on the surface, and at the sides of the crucible, was quicklime to the depth of a line; but this was succeeded almost to the centre by yellowish white lamminæ, hard, solid, and half fused, and adhering strongly to each other. Under this mass was another, reaching to the bottom of the crucible, which had greater marks of fusion. When broken, its fragments exhibited a perfectly smooth, flattened, conchoid fracture. Some of the fragments were in some degree transparent, and were so hard as to cut glass. When this fused chalk was dissolved in the muriatic acid it lost 0.42 of carbonic acid, of which, before it was heated, it gave out 0.43. The acid had undergone no alteration.

The *optigraph*. of Ramsden, a machine for drawing in perspective, has been much improved by Mr T. Jones. A drawing and description of the improved instrument may be seen in the Phil. Mag. No. 109. p. 66.

A new and ingenious Eudiometer has been invented by N. H. Pepys, Esq. The new part of the instrument consists of two graduated glass tubes, to the ends of which are attached elastic gum bags, with other vessels for conveying the air under consideration into these graduated tubes. An account of this instrument, together with new methods of investigating the nature of the gases, were laid before the Royal Society of London.

It appears from the observations of Dr Herchel, that out of 16 comets, with which he is acquainted, only two appear to possess a solid body or disc. The rest seem to be composed of luminous or inorganic matter, which cannot be distinguished from their comæ, or tails.

It appears from the experiments of M. Bucholz, that the magnetic iron stone of Suhl in Germany, is iron oxidated to a maximum, or in the state of red oxide. This result is remarkable, as the magnetic property has hitherto been supposed to be confined to the black oxide, and is destroyed by an excess of oxygen, as it is, according to Herschel, by an excess of sulphur, of carbon, and perhaps of phosphorus.

A weaving loom, that may be worked either with steam or water, has been invented by Mr John Austin of Glasgow, who has been rewarded by the Society of arts by their gold medal.

A method of curing damp walls by the application of a new composition, has been invented by Mr Charles Wilson, Southwark. In order to make the composition, boil two quarts of tar with two ounces of kitchen grease in an iron pot for 15 minutes. Add some of this tar to a mixture of slaked lime and powdered glass, which have passed through a flour sieve, and been dried completely over the fire, in an iron pot, in the proportion of 2 parts of lime, and one of glass, till the mixture becomes of the consistence of thin plaster.—The cement must be used immediately after it is mixed, and must be laid on to the thickness of one eighth of an inch.

Edinburgh, July 21st 1807.

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

FROM the date of last report, we have had a continued series of dry weather, some of it very warm.

June 21.—On the Bass island, at the

the mouth of the Frith of Forth, Lavatera arborea, Tree Mallow, and Beta-maritima, Sea-beet, were just coming into flower. Cochlearia-officinalis, common Scurvy-grass, and C. Danica, Danish Scurvy-grass, both of which grow on the island profusely, were already in seed. The gannets or *Solan-geese*, (Pelecanus Bassanus,) were sitting on their sea-weed nests by hundreds. In some of the nests we observed a very young bird; in others, the egg was still unhatched.

June 24.—Strawberries appeared in the Edinburgh market, and were sold at 6s. a Scots pint. New potatoes were sold a day or two ago for 12s. a peck. Green pease at present are 10s. a peck. Cucumbers are now exposed to sale, but they are few in number. The heads of wheat are just beginning to appear in the fields around Edinburgh.

July 1.—Some of the hawthorn blossom still remains in perfection on the hedges. But this is particularly the case with a very lofty and aged hawthorn tree near Duddingstone, growing close by the road-side, but protected by a small parapet wall erected by the late Earl of Abercorn for its defence. This fine tree is now white with bloom. The heads both of wheat and barley are now common in our fields.

July 6. The small lake near Edinburgh, called Canonmill Loch, is this season full of Ceratophyllum demersum, which is now in flower, the flower-spike rising above the surface. This is by no means a common aquatic in Scotland, nor is it known to occur in any other lake near Edinburgh. Potamogeton-lucens and Zaunichellia palustris are now in perfection in Lochend, where the White and the Yellow Water lily (Nymphæa alba and lutea) are also displaying their elegant flowers and leaves. The very deleterious plant Cicuta-virosa, Water Hemlock, is also in flower on the margins of the lake. It fortunately occurs no where else around this city. Here it has frequently proved fatal to cows that had browzed on it.

July 19. Refreshing showers begin to fall. The natural grass is in many places much burnt up; and the second crop of artificial grass is in great want of rain. Great quantities of strawberries have for a week past, been sold at 1s. a pint Scots.

Fish Market.—*June* 21*st*.—A pretty large Tope (Squalus Galeus) was caught in one of the fisher's net, in the Frith and brought into Newhaven for the sake of the oil to be got from its liver. It was a female, and contained a great number of young, (at least two dozen,) about a foot long each, and apparently ready to be excluded, and fit to provide for themselves.

July 1.—Considerable numbers of the Basse (Perca Labrax.) have of late been brought to market. They are got in our frith only in the summer months. In the stomach of one of them I found a sand-lance, and a couple of the fry of the fatherlasher.

July 6.—Sand-lances, or *Sand-eels*, as they are here called, (Ammodytes Tobianus,) were brought to market and sold very cheap.—They are dug in the wet sands with a kind of large three-pronged fork at ebb-tide.

July 18.—Some of the Green Gadus (Gadus virens) have, for these some days past, been sold as *podleys*, along with young coal-fish and pollacks. The green podley is distinguishable from the pollack, which has also a greenish back, by having a distinctly *forked* tail, and the lateral line *straight*.

Edinburgh, 21*st July* 1807. N.

Exact

The Exact Narrative of the Conflict at DUNKELD, *on the* 21*st August* 1689, *betwixt the* EARL *of* ANGUS'S *Regiment and the Rebels* *.

THE said regiment being then betwixt seven and eight hundred men, arrived at Dunkeld Saturday's night, the 17th of August 1689, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel William Cleland, a brave and singularly well-accomplished gentleman, within 28 years of age. Immediately they found themselves obliged to ly at their arms, as being in the midst of their enemies. Sunday, at nine in the morning, they began some retrenchments within the Marquess of Athol's yard-dykes; the old breaches whereof they made up with loose stones, and scaffolded the dykes about. In the afternoon, about three hundred men appeared upon the hills on the north side of the town, who sent one with a white cloth upon the top of a halbert, with an open unsubscribed paper, in the fashion of a letter, directed to the commanding officer, wherein was written, "We, the gentlemen assembled, being informed that ye intend to burn the town, desire to know whether ye come for peace or war, and do certifie you, that if ye burn any one house, we will destroy you."

The Lieutenant Colonel returned answer in write, to this purpose, "We are faithful subjects to King William and Queen Mary, and enemies to their enemies; and if you, who send these threats, shall make any hostile appearance, we will burn all that belongs to you, and otherwise chastise you as you deserve." But, in the mean time, he caused solemnly proclaim in the Mercat-place his Majestie's indemnity, in the hearing of him who brought the foresaid paper.

Monday morning, two troops of horse, and three of dragoons, arrived at Dunkeld, under the command of the Lord Cardross, who viewed the fields all around, and took six prisoners, but saw no body of men, they being retired to the woods. Monday night, they had intelligence of a great gathering by the Firey Cross: and Tuesday morning, many people appeared upon the tops of the hills, and they were said to be in the woods and hills about Dunkeld more than 1000 men. About eight of the clock, the horse, foot, and dragoons made ready to march out, but a detached party was sent before of forty fusiliers, and fifteen halbertiers, under the command of Captain George Monro, and thirty horse with Sir James Agnew, and twenty dragoons with the Lord Cardross his own cornet; after them followed Ensign Lockhart with halbertiers; the halberts were excellent weapons against the Highlander's swords and targets, in case they should rush upon the shot, with their accustomed fury. They marched also at a competent distance before the body: one hundred fusiliers were under the command of Captain John Campbell, and Captain Robert Hume, two brave young gentlemen; and upon the first fire with the enemy, Captain Borthwick, Captain Harris, with 200 musquetiers and pikes were likewise commanded to advance towards them; the Lieutenant Colonel having proposed by that method to get advantage of the enemy in their way of loose and furious fighting. The body followed having left only an hundred and fifty foot within the dykes. The first detached party, after they had marched about two miles, found before them, in a glen, betwixt

* As this is an action of uncommon gallantry, and great importance, since it put a period, at the time, to the military operations of the Jacobites in that quarter of Scotland, we conceived that the present detailed account of it might be acceptable to the reader. For the preceding transactions, see Laing's History of Scotland, IV. 224.

and three hundred of the rebels, who fired at a great distance, and shot Cornet Livingston in the leg. The horse retired, and Capt. Monro took up their ground, and advanced, fireing upon the rebels to so good purpose, that they began to reel and break, but rallied on the face of the next hill, from whence they were again beat. About that time the Lieutenant Colonel came up, and ordered Captain Monro to send a serjeant with six men to a house on the side of a wood, where he espied some of the enemy; upon the serjeant's approach to the place, about twenty of the rebels appeared against him, but he was quickly seconded by the Captain, who beat them over the hill, and cleared the ground of as many as appeared without the woods; and upon a command sent to him, brought off his men in order. Thereafter, all the horse, foot, and dragoons marched to Perth; the Lord Cardross, who commanded them, having received two peremptory orders for that effect. The second was sent to him upon his answer to the first, by which answer he told they were engaged with the enemy, and it was necessary he should stay. In that action, three of Captain Monro's party were wounded, one of which died of his wounds. William Sandilands, a cadee, nephew to the Lord Torphichen, and a very young youth, being of the party, discharged his fusie upon the enemy eleven times. The prisoners taken the next day, told that the rebels lost about thirty men in that action.

After the horse and dragoons were marched, some of the officers and soldiers of the Earl of Angus's regiment proposed, that they might also march, seeing they were in an open, useless place, ill provided of all things, and in the midst of enemies, growing still to greater numbers, (the vanguard of Canon's army having appeared before they came off the field.) The brave Lieutenant Colonel, and the rest of the Gentlemen officers amongst them, used all arguments of honour to persuade them to keep their posts: and for their encouragement, and to assure them they would never leave them, they ordered to draw out all their horses to be shot dead. The soldiers then told them, they needed not that pledge for their honour, which they never doubted: and seeing they found their stay necessary, they would run all hazards with them.

Wednesday, with the morning's light, the rebels appeared, standing in order, covering all the hills about, (for Canon's army joined the Athole men in the night before, and they were repute in all above 5000 men.) Their baggage marched alongst the hills towards the west, and the way that leads into Athole, consisting of a train of many more than 1000 horses. Before seven in the morning, their cannon advanced down to the face of a little hill, close upon the town, and 100 men, all armed with black breasts, and head-piece, marched straight to enter the town, and a battalion of other foot close with them: two troops of horse marched about the town, and posted on the South-west part of it, betwixt the ford of the river and the church; and other two troops posted in the North-east side of the town, near the cross, who in the time of the conflict shewed much eagerness to encourage and push on the foot.

The Lieutenant Colonel had before possest some out-posts with small parties, to whom he pointed out every step for their retreat. Captain William Hay and Ensign Lockhart were posted on a little hill, and the Ensign was ordered with 28 men to advance to a stone dyke at the foot of it, they were attacked by the rebels, who were in armour, and the foresaid other battalion: and after they had entertained them briskly with

with their fire for a pretty space, the rebels forced the dyke, and obliged them to retire, firing from one little dyke to another, and at length to betake themselves to the house and yard-dykes; in which retreat Capt. Hay had his leg broken, and the whole party came off without any more hurt.

A Lieutenant was posted at the east end of the town with 18 men, who had three advanced centinels ordered, upon the rebels close approach, to fire and retire, which accordingly they did; and the Lieutenant, after burning of some houses, brought in his party.

Lieutenant Stuart was placed in a barricade at the cross, with 20 men, who seeing the other Lieutenant retire, brought his men from that ground, and was killed in the retreat, there being a multitude of the rebels upon them.

Lieutenant Forrester and Ensign Campbell were at the west end of the town, within some little dykes, with 24 men, who fired sharply upon the enemies horse, until great numbers of foot attacked their dykes, and forced them to the church, where were two Lieutenants, and about one hundred men.

All the out-posts being forced, the rebels advanced most boldly upon the yard dykes all around, even upon those parts which stood within less than forty paces from the river; where they crowded in multitudes, without regard to the shot liberally poured in their faces, and struck with their swords at the soldiers upon the dyke, who with their pikes and halberts returned their blows with interest. Others in great numbers possest the town houses: out of which they fired within the dykes, as they did from the hills about. And by two shots at once, one thro' the head, and another through the liver, the brave Lieut.-Colonel was killed, while he was visiting and exhorting the officers and soldiers at their several posts. He attempted to get into the house, that the soldiers might not be discouraged at the sight of his dead body, but fell by the way. And immediately thereafter, Major Henderson received several wounds, which altogether disabled him; and whereof he died four days after. Captain Caldwall was shot in the breast, and is not like to recover. Captain Borthwick was shot through the arm, going with succours to the church: and Captain Steil got a wound in the shoulder, which he caused pance, and returned again to his post.

The Lieut.-Col. being dead, and the Major disabled about an hour after the action began, (which was before seven in the morning,) the command fell to Captain Monro, who left his own post to Lieut. Stewart of Livingstoun. And finding the soldiers galled in several places by the enemies shot from the houses; he sent out small parties of pikemen with burning faggots upon the points of their pikes, who fired the houses: and where they found keys in the doors, locked them in, and burnt all within, which raised a hideous noise from these wretches in the fire. There were sixteen of them burnt in one house, and the whole houses were burnt down, except three; wherein some of the regiment were advantageously posted. But all the inhabitants of the town, who were not with the enemy, nor fled to the fields, were received by the soldiers into the church, and sheltered there.

Notwithstanding all the gallant resistance which these furious rebels met with, they continued their assaults incessantly until past eleven of the clock.

In all which time, there was continual thundering of shot from both sides, with flames and smoke, and hideous cries filling the air. And which was very remarkable, tho' the houses were

were burnt all round, yet the smoke of them, and all the shot from both sides, was carried every where outward from the dykes upon the assailants, as if a wind had blown every way from the centre within.

At length the rebels, with so many fruitless and expensive assaults, and finding no abatement of the courage or diligence of their adversaries, who treated them with continual shot from all their posts, they gave over, and fell back, and run to the hills in great confusion. Whereupon they within beat their drums, and flourished their colours, and hallowed after them with all expressions of contempt, and provocation to return. Their commanders assayed to bring them back to a fresh assault, as some prisoners related, but could not prevail; for they answered them, they could fight against men, but it was not fit to fight against devils.

The rebels being quite gone, they began to consider where their greatest danger appeared in time of the conflict, and surrendering these places more secure, they brought out the seats of the church, with which they made pretty good defences; especially they fortified these places of the dyke which were made up with loose stones, a poor defence against such desperate assailants.

They also cut down some trees on a little hill where the enemy galled them under cover. Their powder was almost spent, and their bullets had been spent long before, which they supplied by the diligence of a good number of men, who were employed all the time of the action, in cutting lead off the house, and melting the same in little furrows in the ground, and cutting the pieces into slugs to serve for bullets. They agreed that in case the enemy got over their dykes, they should retire to the house; and if they should find themselves overpowered there, to burn it, and bury themselves in the ashes.

In this action, fifteen men were killed, besides the officers named, and 30 wounded.

The account of the enemies loss is uncertain, but they are said to be above three hundred slain, amongst whom were some persons of note.

That handful of unexperienced men was wonderfully animated to a stedfast resistance against a multitude of obstinate furies. But they gave the glory to God, and praised Him, and sung psalms, after they had fitted themselves for a new assault.

Amongst many who shewed extraordinary courage, some young gentlemen cadees deserve a special testimony and remembrance, as William Sandilands above named, James Pringle of Hultrie, William Stirling of Mallachen, James Johnston a reformed Lieutenant, and others. Diverse officers besides these above specified, viz. another Captain John Campbell, Captain Haries, Lieutenant Henry Stuart, Lieutenant Charles Dalzel, Lieutenant Oliphant, Lieut. Thomas Haddo, Ensign William Hamilton, and most of all the officers, behaved very worthily at their several posts throughout the whole action, and deserve well to be recorded as men of worth and valour. And the whole soldiers did every thing with such undaunted courage, and so little concern in all the dangers and deaths which surrounded them, and stared them in their faces, that they deserve to be recommended as examples of valour to this and after ages, and to have some marks of honour fixed upon them. And it is expected His Majesty will be graciously pleased to take notice both of officers and soldiers.

Upon the Saturday immediately after those actions, the young laird of Bellachan came to Dunkeld, to treat for the benefit of his Majesties Indemnitie for all those of Athole. And he declared, that Lord James Murray was willing to accept thereof.

But

But Major-General M'Kay (who by his gallant and wise conduct prevented the conjunction of ill-affected people with the rebels, and baffled all their designs upon the low countries,) is now in the Highlands, with a brave army; and, with the blessing of God, will shortly give a good account of them all, and put an end to the troubles of this kingdom.

Edinburgh: Printed according to order 1689.

Queries respecting the FINANCES *of* EDINBURGH.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS the attention of the community has of late been particularly turned towards the distributors, and mode of distribution of the public money; and as, in my opinion, no public journal in Scotland is more eligible for receiving any discussion of that kind, or any queries from those who wish to be more particularly informed on the subject of finance, especially the finance of the Scottish metropolis, I hope to be gratified by answers to the following queries, from you, or some of your correspondents:

1*st*, Is there any auditor or auditors appointed to review the expenditure of money collected for public institutions or public improvements; and in particular, the money levied for the purpose of maintaining a police in Edinburgh, and would not such an office be highly useful and necessary?

2*dly*, If so; is an *exposé* of these expenditures ever prepared for inspection, and what class of the inhabitants (if any) have a right to review that *exposé*?

3*dly*, If not; is there any mode of gaining information respecting the yearly sum levied in the city and its expenditure?

4*thly*, What would be the most beneficial method of applying the residue (if any) of money levied in the city?

5*thly*, Might not such residue form a respectable auxiliary sum for the erection of a new prison, or for wiping away the stain upon our national character; namely, to assist in finishing the new College?

And, 6*thly*, Who are the conservators of the city of Edinburgh's money; or who are responsible for its expenditure?

I would also ask, if a knowledge of the way in which their money was laid out was not highly proper for every taxable person in Edinburgh, did I not think that you, Sir, will be as much impressed as I can possibly be, with the idea, that such a proposition accords with the very fundamental principles upon which civil society is founded.

The money collected in Edinburgh must amount to a very considerable sum, and as the application of that sum concerns each individual who contributes to the general stock, the public ought to be well informed on the subject; and he who would suggest any economical mode of laying out the public money, would deserve well of his fellow-citizens: and the greater the number is of those who are acquainted with the present mode, the wider will the opportunity be for amelioration.

Free discussion must be friendly to such improvements, and I trust, Mr Editor, that you will foster such discussions by giving information in your Magazine, which will stimulate the ingenious to turn their attention to this important subject, and tend to form the opinions of many, besides

An Ignoramus.

The Laying o' SUSIE'S *Ghaist.—A Tale.* (*Continued from p.* 266.)

ANDREW WADDLE is next laid upon the table, and carefully dissected by our author—He calls him,

A

A buirdly hash, a gawsy gousmalogie,
A yird-tormenting mailen plowdarin' slovan,
Wha ne'er cou'd straik a scythe nor swing a souple,
Nor hirsel up his breeks without twa heelis
An' hale a dizzen grains. At kirn or brydle,
Whan ither lads anent their dawties babbit,
To "Jenny dang the weaver," "Athol brose,"
Or "Braes o' Cupar," Andrew, like a sumph,
Or waefu' hawkie in an unco loan,
Ay sought a secret howf, a lanely neuk,
Wherein to strak his chin an' count the kipples.

Yet, notwithstanding the sluggishness of his disposition, it would appear from the sequel of this wonderful tale, that Andrew, to use our Bard's own words, "was made o' flesh an' blude."—It seems that on Rood fair morning Susie Duff kail-bladed her basket, and loaded it with eggs and butter; and that Andrew untether'd the colt, kaimed his tail, and furbished him up for the market. They repaired to Dumfries for the purpose of vending their respective wares; but it grieves me to declare, that the sequel of this eventful expedition to the provincial metropolis is no more. Indulgent reader, kindly permit me to make it a *pass-over*, and set down the principal dramatis personæ of the ensuing farces at the end o' the auld brigg, without any further ceremony; for there I humbly propose putting Andrew gracefully a striddle upon his colt, to the end that he may appear with credit to himself on the sands, and then conduct Susie in safety to the mid steeple. The first part of my plan being faithfully executed, I shall now proceed to the latter part thereof, in the completion of which I shall be as concisely laconic as possible—Well dost thou know, that from siller Sawney's, till such time as thou comest to the New-kirk, little or nothing is done in the way of businesss, I mean in the way of sweet-hearting, but no sooner dost thou face to the right, and gettest thine eye on the barber's sign directly facing scrub Haliday's shop, than "ley go mad" is the order of the day.—I am no friend to the Editors of the Newgate Kalendar, nor yet am I violently in love with the barbarous custom of suspending malefactors in terrorem any longer than is absolutely necessary to eradicate animation. I would wish every man's shame to be covered with the turf for ever, lest the living should chance to fall in love with the very iniquities and backslidings which a disgraceful end was meant to annihilate, and which the wise and the benevolent of every country have vainly endeavoured to root out from the human heart. For this plain reason I will not give thee a catalogue of Susie's sensations, when she beheld

———Bonnie Leesie Waugh
An' Femie Grey, Bess Cleugh, an' Kirsty Grieve,
Alang wi' Davie Fyfe an' Jamie Twaddle,
Blythly gaffain' in Will Harran's shop,
An' trying on the gluves; the brydal gluves,
An' spierin' for his fashionable prents
His silks, his muslins, lace, an' ither braws,
From London just arriv'd—

And for the self same reason, I will not tell thee how envy gnawed her maiden heart when she descried

Gomral Jenny Spence frae Annandale
Gaun linkin' cheek for chou wi' Johnny Jardine;

But I will accompany Sussie to the butter market, and there leave her to the patronage of a generous public.—Let us now go in search of honest Andrew:

Poor harmless hash—Scarce had he canter'd by
The Smiddie door, whare yill an' Fairntosh,
An' het Lochend frae gill an' chappen hisses

Down

Down deacon Johnston's house, Gibbie Glaive
The sodger catcher, on him gat his e'e,
An' spier'd the price of Bawsy : 'Just eight notes,'
Our trooper rowtit, for his thrifty mither
Declar'd the sonsy brute was wordy o't.

Gibbie knew his man at first sight, and affixed, by anticipation, the cockade to his bonnet. He caused Andrew to dismount, and on taking an actual survey of Bawsy, swore by gad that he was a fine animal, and would well become any gemman whatever :—But, countryman, continued Gilbert, you ask a great deal too much. Andrew being of a different opinion, remounted his steed and was about to depart, sans ceremonie, when the crafty crimp laid hold of his bridle.—My good friend, rejoined Gibbie, why in such haste?—I am much in love with the horse indeed, but as I never could find in my heart to strike a dry bargain, we never can come to terms without the assistance of a spiritual friend—Suppose we should retire to this here tavern, and see what can be done over an exhilarating bowl. As Andrew could start no legal objection to this proposal, he stabled his colt, and repaired with our quondam serjeant to an apartment in the back settlements of the house. Scarcely had they taken their chairs, when the bowl was brought in, escorted by three or four country-looking lads, for so poor Andrew took them to be, whom Gibbie very kindly invited to a glass, as it was fair-time. "They ca'd the bicker aft about," but ne'er a word o' Andrew's colt and the eight notes, except when Gibbie contrasted his merits and external appearance with Lieut. General Striddle's charger, which of course terminated in favour of Bawsy. Indeed the discourse took quite a different turn, for Gilbert began to give some account of his prowess in Holland and Flanders, places where he very justly remarked many brave Scotsmen became *lairds*. The strangers in their turn spoke of America and the East Indies, or golden world, with equal warmth, and marvelled how so many spirited young men could loiter at their mither's hip in poverty and rags, when ease and affluence was so easily obtained abroad. I myself, continued one of them, have reason to bless the day I went to serve his Majesty. On facing the wide world with a gun on my shoulder, I was poor, pennieless, and contemptible; now, I am possessed of wealth and independence. I cut my way to fame and to fortune through the ranks of the foe. Gibbie resumed the discourse, by observing, that a genteel young man of Andrew's appearance, sabre in hand, and mounted on a spirited steed, such as he was about to dispose of, could not fail of being caressed by the noble and gallant chiefs, whom his Majesty had lately commissioned to chastise the insolent Gauls, and the haughty Dons, and enquired if our hero had ever turned his thoughts to a military life, because, continued Gilbert, my Lord Peahool called last night at my apartments, wishing to know if I could recommend him fifteen young men of character to fill up the vacancies occasioned by promotion in his lordship's battalions, the which, on my approval, will be ranked as follows, seven Captains, five Lieutenants, three Cornets, and a kettle-drummer. Andrew now began fairly to smell a rat. Though a simpleton, nature had furnished him with a quantum of that clumsy commodity commonly called mother wit, or rather pure instinct, which plainly told him, that his companions "were just nae better than they shou'd be," and therefore, to prevent the possibility of a *coup de main* as much as possible, he carefully laid his left leg over his right, clenched his fists, and barricaded his breeches pockets with his

his elbows, lest an evil disposed shilling should intrude itself upon the premises in his Majesty's name. Yet, notwithstanding all this precaution, I have every reason in the world to believe, that the poor simple soul would have been entrapped after all, had his guardian angel not snatched him from their vulture fangs. The day was now wearing awa, and tho' the colt and the eight notes were no longer talked of, yet, as one bowl very naturally begetteth another, and as water sanctified with the spirit has a great tendency to lull the judgment asleep, Andrew's vigilance was so far relaxed, that he began to survey our black-legged quorum with a less suspicious eye, and even entertained some straggling thoughts, that they were true men, able and willing to befriend him. In order, therefore, to recompence Gibbie for the miraculous account he gave of his wonderful exploits and hair-breadth 'scapes in the low countries, Andrew lifted up his voice, and began to treat him with blind Harry's heroic narrative, "how Wallace fished in Irvine water," and had actually got to the end of the second line, when, as I before hinted, his great deliverer rescued him. Susie, it seems, had disposed of her cargo sooner than could reasonably have been expected, and wishing to make the grand tour of the fair, went in search of Andrew. Here it may be necessary to acquaint the intelligent reader, that in the infancy of this uncouth tale, I ought to have informed him, that though no sort of private cuddling or squeezing of hands was ever witnessed between the parties, yet it so happened, that whenever Andrew deemed it necessary to visit Crummy, and Hawkie, and Gairy, Susie also deemed it necessary to muck the byre; and contrairwaise, when the latter milked the cows, the former was sure to be saunterin' about the bught. In fine, common report declared, that Susie Duff was Andrew Waddle's "only joy an' dearie o," because, quoth the rude tongue of every rustick, "like ay draws to like."

But to proceed.—at the head of the Bauk vennel, Susie forgether'd wi' lang Will Shittleton, an' at him spier'd gin he had seen ought o' Andrew? William answered in the negative, and she continued her route.—Further down the street, a little before thou comest to Saut Poaks's warehouse, Sandy Yerkin, the town souter, was in like manner accosted by our fair maiden, and returned the same answer. Whereupon Susie Duff resolved to reconnoitre the sands in person, and actually penetrated thro' the cattle market, in defiance of both nowt and cuissars, enquiring at every body she met for the object of her wishes, but all to no purpose. At length, Providence directed her interrogations to the lug o' a callan wha held naigs for black Rab Gallowtree, the Kelton-hill horsecowper. "What sort o' a chiel is he," quoth the laddie. "He's a weel looking lad," quo Susie, "wi' black curlie hair, an' a saut an' pepper coat on, riding a bawsent colt. "A weel looking lad," replies the youth, "riding a bawsent colt wi' a saut an' pepper coat on:" hasna he a rough tautit head, a lang thrawn din snout, an' a muckle mill-door mou." "Trowth," quo Susie," the lad's nose is nowther sae ill faur'd, nor his mou sae muckle to mak' a ferlie at: he had a braid scone bonnet on his head, a grey plaid thrawn about him, an' a pair o' blue boot hose on." Oad, quo the callan, "it's the verra man after a': I saw him an' Gibbie Glaive gaun into the monkrey a wee blink afore twall." "An' whare awa's the monkrey, my bonnie man?" "Just there," quo' the laddie, pointing with his finger. Now, in olden times, this monkrey was a *Nunnery*. Christian reader, it was a tippling house, situated on the sands of Dumfries, inhabited by an ath-

le-

letic Abbess of the first order of Cyprians, to the which, as might naturally be expected, all the riff raff of the metropolis resorted. But Susie knew nothing of this circumstance; so into the monkrey she went, just as Andrew had rehearsed the second line of his heroic story, "Wallace a fishing for diversion goes." His well-known nicker led her to the scene of conviviality just in the nick of time to prevent a spurtle blade from dandling at his belt, and a dog-skin wallet from decorating his shoulders. Reader, I have called thee by every soothing epithet that imagination could possibly suggest in order to obtain a hearing, and keep thy patience from becoming restive. Have I not yclep'd thee gentle, intelligent, courteous, and even Christian, characters seldom to be met with now a-days, and am I not still desirous of meriting thy good graces. Well do I know that good nature is like unto a fiddle string; play too long upon it, and it either snaps or becomes unmusical; therefore will I no longer scrape upon the cat-gut of thy patience, by teasing thee with a recital of petty-fogging events, but give thee the very marrow of my tale at once. Suffice it then to say, that the prying eye of woman soon descried what sort of company Andrew had got into, that her resolution tempered with prudence extricated him from peril, that her eloquence enraged the mob, and surrounded the unfortunate monkrey with hostile rungs, which compelled Gibbie and his black guards to "mak' their heels defend their heads;" and lastly, that her superior skill in the art of bargain-making sold the colt for eight notes and a crown.

On Toleration in Matters of Opinion.

To the CENSOR.

Matthew, chap. V. ver. 22.

"I SAY unto you, That whosoever
"is angry with his brother with-
"out a cause, shall be in danger of
"the judgement."

July 1807.

Corinthians, chap. xiii.

4. "Charity suffereth long, and is
"kind; charity envieth not;
"charity vaunteth not itself, is
"not puffed up;
5. "Doth not behave itself unseem-
"ly, seeketh not her own, is
"not easily provoked, thinketh
"no evil;
6. "Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but
"rejoiceth in the truth:
7. "Beareth all things, believeth all
"things, hopeth all things, en-
"dureth all things."

Those who wish to have St Paul's opinion upon charity at more length, can consult the 13th chapter of his 1st Epistle to the Corinthians; as I think it would be *boring* Mr Censor or any of his fashionable readers to quote any more.

MR CENSOR,

From a series of observations, and a long-felt experience, I am decidedly of opinion that there are few duties in the discharge of which we ought to be more scrupulous than in what I call a generous tolerance of the opinions of our fellow men in society. Charity, we well know, shines with uncommon lustre among the catalogue of christian virtues; we also feel that its presence is no less indispensable as a social duty. Yet there is no idea of right which has been more trenched upon than this, nor I hope more so in any part of Britain than in this metropolis: Still, I hope there are, and I think I know some of the inhabitants of Edinburgh who feel a generous flush of manly feeling shoot through their hearts when they view such conduct as I will shortly expose.

I lately came to reside in Edinburgh, and being but a young man, was shortly after incorporated with some societies which meet for mutual improvement, by discussing important and interesting subjects; a few nights after my introduction, I went to one of those meetings alone, as some

some casualty prevented the friend who introduced me from attending. As the company were wholly unknown to me, beyond the acquaintance which had been engendered between us by two or three nights previous attendance, the criterions which now guided me in forming my opinion of the members were, the sentiments which they avowed, or the agreement of our opinions on general subjects *; and often an ingenuous deportment engendered a respect where I found opinions dissimilar to my own. Guided by these modes of appreciation, I found two or three members for whom I testified a predilection.

Happening to meet one of them some days after, and being unengaged, we agreed to take a turn down the High Street, where we had not gone far, when we met another member of the society, who nodded to us; but I observed that he did not stop to speak, but walked on with a mixture of surprise, and the curl of habitual disgust in his features. For this behaviour I could discover no pretext. My surprise was further heightened, when an old acquaintance of mine, whom we also met, appeared to be under the same embarrassment. Nor did I find out the cause till some time after, when the father of this old acquaintance, conversing upon the characters of the young men composing the society, with paternal concern warned me, if I did not wish my morals to be sapped, to avoid the company of Mr ———, as he had been "*a Friend of the People.*" I did not embrace this advice with all the ardour with which I believe the old gentleman wished to inspire me; nor did I contemn it; as it served to make me more watchful of the conduct of this "Friend of the People." Well, Mr Censor, after scrutinizing the conduct and opinions of this gentleman, and one or two more who were branded under the same epithet, I found them for the most part what every honest man * would wish them to be. But this I observed of the gentleman who professed no friendship for the people, that when the persecuted gentlemen were speaking upon any subject, altho' they inculcated the most angelic sentiments, (if I may use the expression,) never did the glow of approbation lighten up their countenances; they sat under disappointment too strong to conceal, and the tribute of applause bestowed on "the Friends of the People" was to them like vinegar and gall. When any of these libertines found that the sentiments of their contemners called for applause, that tribute was never wanting; it was given with an indispensable claim upon the hands and hearts of these more sober gentlemen. But the tender consciences of those good subjects said to them, "Have no fellowship with a "Friend of the People." Such conduct, Mr Censor, you surely will openly condemn in right of your functions, and to your efforts I hope many will say Amen.

I shall now recount to you the rubs which "a Friend of the People" meets with in business. Will future times believe that an honest man, who was led into deeds unworthy of himself by some abstracted reasonings upon liberty, was marked out for ruin by his fellow-subjects who did all they could to deprive him of the means of existence, by withdrawing their employment from him, and

* By a law of the Society, Politics are to be avoided as a subject unfit for discussion where improvement is sought after.

* For the information of those who may not have a just acceptation of the term "Honest Man," I shall give Pope's opinion of an "Honest Man," and his rank in the scale of worth,

"A Wit's a Feather, and a Chief a Rod,
"An Honest Man's the noblest work of
"God."

Essay on Man, Epistle 4th, Lines 234-4

and persuading others to do the same? If they believe, what stigma will the fiat of their opinions stamp on the inhabitants of Edinburgh? If they view the matter calmly and dispassionately the result is indubitable. A case of this very kind came lately within my sphere of observation: a gentleman, whom I know, was wishing a young man to buy a certain article, in order that he might see it. The young man proposed to buy from a certain person. "O don't go "to him, (says the other,) he's a "disobliging fellow, he was one of "the Friends of the People," adding, "I always mark such people." In no department of business does one who has been "a Friend of the People" meet with more heart-cutting obstacles than in his transactions with a banker. Should he present a bill to be discounted, he will meet with a rebuff capable of destroying the *Sang Froid* of a high-wayman. However, in this case, I could mention exceptions, honourable indeed to those concerned.

Instead of dilating this paper, Mr Censor, by giving more examples of intolerance towards those who have been "Friends of the People," I shall only say, that I believe there are few obstacles so unconquerable in gaining the hand of a young lady, as this name; and I dare say an Edinburgh father would think that marriage with such a man would entail libertinism upon his grand-children. In short, a zeal for the principles of our constitution has hurried many into very harsh deportment towards those who have been what was called "Friends of the People." We have been applauded for our loyalty in times when that virtue was felt doubly necessary; but why in our loyalty forget those brethren who have borne so much obloquy for the sake of our security? (for, however erroneously, they certainly thought it in danger.) Taking this view of the matter, the horrid charges of "Democrates," "Friends of the People," "Enemies to the public peace," &c. which have caused many a well-meaning man to be avoided as an offensive reptile, will sink into *incorrigibly wishing to do good.*

Some may think that I plead for persons holding principles inimical to the government of this country. I do not. I wish to ridicule a spirit of vulgar intolerance towards men, the very worst of whom I hope have long since seen the error of their ways.—In an age when reason has got the better of passion, men who have erred and have been brought back to rectitude, have a right to expect the same weight in society which they formerly held. We all are fallible, and in a fallen state, sigh after the condition from which we fell. He who restores peace of mind to such an one has done well: thinking ill of any man, in spite of appearances to the contrary, is nourishing a proscription which gnaws the bonds of social union. 'Tis like a dwarf who attempts to wield the club of a giant in an offensive posture, and whose strokes reverberate upon himself. The example of a neighbouring nation, no doubt, operated upon many in a manner dangerous to the peace of this country, but the issue of these corruscations has been the means of settling the standard of opinions, and has rent the flimsy robe which rendered the demon of anarchy pleasing in the eyes of the unexperienced. Few accurate observers will deny this ethical truism, viz. that mankind will always have an imaginary good, called liberty, and when they see the embers of her cause expanding into a flame, will join her train with an *Io Pæan.* But by reasoning from comparisons, these ferments will again subside.

We should hope, that the man whose zeal for the good of society stood proof against the terrors of proscription, when directed into a channel unfriendly to his aim: will, when

when cooled by reflection, be so much more active in his social duties.

To conclude, Mr Censor, let me inculcate these maxims upon my fellow citizens, by offering them to their consideration through the medium of your paper. Let us be unanimous. Let us no longer wage a war against our brethren, and we may yet see the solitary emigrant become the worthy and the useful citizen.

Nemo.

Description of the New Baths erected at PORTOBELLO, *near* EDINBURGH.

IN contemplating the buildings which have been erected at Portobello for the accommodation of the public in the use of cold and warm baths, it is impossible not to advert to the train of circumstances which gave origin to this beneficial institution, and which finally led to its complete establishment. A town starting up in the course of a few years, in the midst of a sterile, solitary spot, annually extending its limits, and exhibiting all the elegance and comfort of modern improvement, is no frequent occurrence. The reader will not probably be displeased, shortly to trace its progressive history.

It is within the remembrance of many persons yet living, that the lands called Figgate, on which Portobello is now built, were a perfect waste, covered almost entirely with whins or furze. As a proof of the sterility of these lands, the whole, amounting to seventy acres, were let, not much above forty years ago, for 200 merks Scots of yearly rent, a sum little exceeding L.11 Sterling; but in the year 1762 or 1763, they were sold by Lord Milton to Baron Mure for about L.1500, and afterwards feued out by the latter to Mr Jamieson, at the rate of L.3 per acre; and such has been the rise of value, that some parts of the same lands have been lately disposed of at an yearly feu-duty of L.40 per annum for every acre *. The extraordinary rise in the value of these lands is less owing to the improved condition of the soil than to its local situation.—The whole lands stretch along the sea-shore; the soil is light and dry; the sea beach, having a gentle descent, is smooth and fine; and the waters of the sea, at a distance from any considerable stream, are unmixed, strong and pure. These circumstances, so peculiarly favourable for sea-bathing, or summer quarters, with its vicinity to the metropolis, have long given Portobello a decided preference with the inhabitants of Edinburgh to every other place.

Portobello being thus marked by nature as a sea-bathing station, has been for many years greatly resorted to for this purpose; and hence may be accounted for the unusual rapidity of its increase and extension. Were a person, after a few years absence, to revisit Portobello, he could not fail to be struck with the remarkable change on this spot, and might perhaps be somewhat at a loss to recognize what was formerly perfectly familiar to him. The tower, a fanciful imitation of a Gothic structure, which once formed the most prominent object here, and was seen at a great distance from sea and land, is now lost among numerous elegant buildings equally high, and laid out as commodious mansions, which are partly occupied by the proprietors themselves, and partly let out to hire, by the month or season, to strangers. Connected with many of these mansions are spacious gardens, under excellent cultivation, and well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees.

This view, which exhibits a faithful picture of the rise, progressive improvement, and present state of Portobello, affords a striking instance of

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* Beauties of Scotland, Vol. I. p. 302.

of a pleasing change of a dreary and barren solitude converted into a cultivated and productive soil, which is covered with a numerous and increasing population. And this change is the more remarkable when it is considered that it has been effected by the labours of industry, on a spot which seemed originally destined only to furnish materials, from the strata of clay deposited under its sterile, sandy soil, for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and coarse stone-ware; for the purpose of which the first settlers were attracted to it. Some of these manufactures are yet successfully carried on, as well as some others.

The circumstances above stated rendering this place so desirable a retreat, and so favourable a situation for sea-bathing, probably suggested to some intelligent individuals an extension of the accommodation which its natural advantages afforded; and pointed out the utility of erecting a suite of buildings for the purpose of cold and warm bathing.

This hint was improved, a plan for the building was proposed, and the expence of executing the work was estimated. According to the original plan, contrived with much taste and judgement, and combining at once great elegance with the most perfect accommodation, ten baths were to be constructed; two for the purpose of cold bathing, and eight for warm bathing. For the purpose of carrying this plan into execution, the gentlemen above alluded to, joined by others, formed themselves into a Society under the name of "*The Portobello Bath Society;*" the affairs of which are managed by nine of their own number, one of whom is treasurer and another is secretary.

The expence of erecting the whole suite of buildings, according to the approved plan, was estimated at L.5000; which was proposed to be raised by subscription, in shares of L.25 each. Beside his proportion of the profits, every holder of a share is intitled to use the baths at half price; and every holder of two shares has the same privilege free of all expence. A considerable sum was immediately subscribed; and, soon after the building commenced, this sum amounted to L.1600. At present it exceeds L.3000.

As another proof of the improvement and extension of Portobello, it is to be observed, that the very spot on which the building is erected, seems to have been obtained from the domain of the ocean; and it is surely not a little gratifying to contemplate an establishment, which promises to be of great public benefit, formed in a place otherwise unproductive, or totally useless. The building commenced in October 1804; and it was carried on with such spirit and expedition, by the activity and exertion of the managers, that not many months had elapsed till it was as far completed as the extent of the funds would admit. But only one half of the intended plan has been executed. This consists of one cold bath and four warm baths.

The cold bath is constructed of excellent freestone finely polished.—The warm baths, which are fitted up with great neatness and elegance, are lined with polished marble, and are of such magnitude as to contain a large quantity of water; so that bathing here is not only commodious and comfortable, but the effects of it, from a great body of water being employed, are more uniform and permanent. Each of the warm baths has two pipes which communicate with it; the one for conveying hot water from the boiler, and the other for conveying cold water from the reservoir: so that in this way, and by means of a thermometer, with which each warm bath is provided, the water can be regulated to any degree of temperature that may be required. To each of the warm

bath

baths there is, besides, attached an apartment for undressing and dressing. This apartment has a fireplace, and is furnished with every kind of accommodation which any gentleman could wish to have in his own private apartments. But beside the ordinary dressing-rooms, one of the apartments is fitted up with a bed and other conveniences, for weak and delicate persons, who may find repose after bathing proper or necessary. The bed chamber will also be an agreeable accommodation to those who wish to promote and continue perspiration after the use of the warm bath, raised with this view to a higher temperature than for the purpose of ordinary warm bathing. It is almost superfluous to add, after so much attention has been paid to the convenience and comfort of bathers, that the water, every time it is used, is let off both from the cold and hot baths; and after the baths have been completely cleaned out, in presence of the bather, a new quantity is conveyed to them.

The water with which the whole of the baths are supplied, is taken up at some distance within high water mark; so that it is not only of greater strength than what is nearer to the shore, which is diluted with the fresh water from the land; but it is also more free from those impurities with which the water taken up nearer to the land is unavoidably mixed. This water is conveyed in pipes to a large reservoir, adjoining to the building, by means of machinery, which is driven by a horse; and from the reservoir it is partly conveyed to the boiler and partly to the baths.

The baths are under the immediate management of a male and female keeper, who are required to give every proper and necessary service to the bathers. The fixed price for the use of the warm bath is three shillings, and one shilling and sixpence for the use of the cold bath.—By a late regulation of the Committee, the warm baths, when not otherwise occupied, are permitted to be used as cold baths, at the price of one shilling.

The expence of frequent bathing, it is obvious, from the prices stated above, must be considerable; and this has been urged as an objection to the more general utility of the establishment. There is, it must be acknowledged, some weight in the objection; since the circumstances of many persons, to whom the use of the baths would be highly beneficial, in some measure preclude them from the enjoyment of this benefit. The Subscribers and Managers saw this limitation of the use of the baths: But when the great expence of erecting the buildings, the daily charges in keeping up the establishment, and the salaries of the necessary attendants, are considered, it will appear that the fees for warm bathing could not have been more reduced.

The Society, actuated by a generous humanity, have had it also in contemplation, as soon as their funds will admit, to erect a warm bath, with a dressing room attached to it, solely appropriated to the use of the poor; and accordingly this forms part of the original plan. When this part of the plan is executed, the Society propose to prepare and furnish the water for this bath; and they have no doubt that the public, satisfied of the utility of extending the benefits of warm bathing to the poor, will provide by subscription, for the necessary expences of attendance.

One-half of the buildings only, it has been observed, has been finished; but this affords an excellent specimen of what the whole, when completed, will exhibit, of a plan contrived with good taste, in simplicity and elegance of design, combined with the more essential objects of con-

convenience and utility. Beside the internal accommodations already mentioned, when the original plan is executed, there will be a large public room for the use of the Subscribers, as well as of others who frequent the bath. At present the piazza, which extends the length of the building, and has a fine southern exposure, and is therefore sheltered completely from the prevailing winds on this part of the coast, will afford to the invalid, even in winter, a very agreeable walk. The court yard also, to the south of the buildings, is clean, dry, and spacious; thus affording ample room for admitting and turning carriages. At one end of the court-yard a stable is erected, for the accommodation of those who come to the baths on horseback; and a sedan chair is provided for the use of those who require to be carried to or from the baths.

With a view still farther to the convenience and comfort of the public, the Society have formed, on the south of the court-yard, an elevated terrace walk, which is agreeably ornamented with flower borders. This walk is perfectly dry at all seasons of the year, and it commands one of the finest and most extensive prospects in the vicinity of the metropolis. Almost the whole extent of the Frith is included in the view, with the ships and vessels passing up and down; the opposite shores of Fife, and the numerous towns and villages which skirt that coast; the southern shores of the Forth, and the rich, highly-cultivated country on that side; with the towns, villages, elegant mansions, and ancient ruins, which are seen as far as the eye can reach.

Upon the whole, in contemplating this highly interesting and beautiful prospect, the elegance and taste displayed in the building, and the great utility to be expected from the establishment, the most indifferent can scarcely fail to acknowledge, that the public is much indebted to the spirited exertions of the Subscribers and Managers for what has been already executed of the plan for its accommodation. And when the utility of the plan is fully known, the public, it cannot for a moment be doubted, will liberally come forward in encouraging and promoting the beneficial views of the Institution.

Account of the Origin of the House of STEWART.

(*From Chalmers's Caledonia.*)

WE are naturally conducted to researches, concerning the *Stewart* family, whose true origin has hitherto defied the most curious researches. Lord Hailes has succeeded in proving, that those various histories are nothing more than fabulous genealogies, without being able to determine, *when*, and *what was the commencement of the family of the Stewarts*. Yet, his lordship acknowledges, that Walter, who flourished under David I., and his successor, Malcolm IV. was *indeed* the Stewart of Scotland. But the difficult question still remains unanswered, of what family was this real personage? He uniformly speaks of himself, and is spoken of by others, as Walter, *the son of Alan*: Yet, who this Alan was, is a very embarrassing inquiry, which no one has hitherto pretended to answer, if we except the fablers, who pretend to give a regular succession of various Walters, and Alans, from *Eth*, the King of Scots, who reigned during the eighth century.

I propose to shew, from the most satisfactory evidence, that Walter, the son of Alan, came from Shropshire, in England; that he was the son of Alan, the son of Flaald, and the younger brother of William, the son of Alan, who was the progenitor of the famous house of Fitz-Alan, the Earls of Arundel. The great exploit

ploit of Walter, the son of Alan, was the founding of the monastery of Paisley, during the reign of Malcolm IV. by transplanting a colony of Cluniac monks from the monastery of Wenlock, in Shropshire. Such, then, was the connection of Walter, the first Stewart, with Shropshire, with Wenlock, with Isabel de Say, who married William, the brother of Walter. Alan, the son of Flaald, married the daughter of Warine, the famous Sheriff of Shropshire, soon after the Norman conquest; and of this marriage William was the eldest son of Alan, and the undoubted heir both of Alan and of Warine. Alan, the son of Flaald, a Norman, acquired the manor of Oswestrie, in Shropshire, soon after the conquest. Alan was undoubtedly a person of great consequence, at the accession of Henry I.: He was a frequent witness to the king's charters, with other eminent personages, of that splendid court. I will now prove the fraternal connection, between William, the son of Alan, and Walter, the son of Alan, by a transaction, which is as new to history, as it is singular in itself. Oswestrie, in Shropshire, as we have seen, was the original seat of Alan, on the Welch border. Clune, in Shropshire, was added to his family, by the marriage of his son, William, who built Clune-Castle: and John Fitz-Alan, Lord of Clune, and Oswestrie, by marrying Isabel, the second sister of William de Albany, the third Earl of Arundel, who died, in 1196, became Earl of Arundel, and changed his residence, from Shropshire to Sussex. Now, Richard Fitz-Alan, the Earl of Arundel, being with Edward III., in Scotland, during the year 1335; and claiming *to be Stewart of Scotland, by hereditary right*, sold his title, and claim to Edward III. for a thousand marks. But Richard Fitz-Alan had not any right to the Stewartship of Scotland: Walter, who was the *first purchaser* of this hereditary office, was the younger brother of William, the son of Alan, the progenitor of Richard Fitz-Alan, the claimant; and till all the descendants of the first purchaser had failed, the claim could not ascend to the common father of the two families: but Robert, the Stewart, who was born of Margery Bruce, on the 2d of March, 1315-16, and became King of Scots, on the 22d of February, 1370-1, under the entail of the crown, was then in possession of the hereditary office of Stewart, by lineal descent.

Walter, the son of Alan, undoubtedly obtained from David I., and from his successor, Malcolm IV., great possessions, a high office, and extensive patronage. And, it may be reasonably asked, by what influence he could acquire, from two kings, so much opulence, and such an office? David I. was a strenuous supporter of the claims of his niece, the Empress Maud, in her severe contest with Stephen. William, the brother of Walter, influenced by the Earl of Gloucester, the bastard son of Henry I., and the powerful partizan of his sister, the Empress, seized Shrewsbury, in September 1139, and held it, for her interest. He attended her, with King David, at the siege of Winchester, in 1141, where they were overpowered, by the Londoners, and obliged to flee. Such, then, were the bonds of connection, between David I. and the sons of Alan, who were also patronized, by the Earl of Gloucester. It was, probably, on that occasion, that Walter accompanied David into Scotland. William, the son of Alan, adhered steadily to the Empress, and was rewarded by Henry II. for his attachments. Thus, Walter the son of Alan could not have had more powerful protectors, than the Earl of Gloucester, with David I., and Henry II., with Malcolm IV. When Walter, by those influences, obtained

grants

grants of Renfrew, with other lands, and founded the monastery of Paisley, for Cluniac monks, from Wenlock, he was followed, by several persons from Shropshire, whom he enriched, and by whom he was supported. Walter married Eschina of Moll, in Roxburghshire, by whom he had a son, Alan, who succeeded him, in his estates and office, when he died, in 1177. Six descents carried this family, by lineal transmission, to Robert the Stewart, whose office was purchased by Edward III., and became King of Scots, in 1371. Walter, the son of Alan, was followed by his brother Simon, who was the progenitor of the family of Boyd, if we may believe the genealogists. Walter was also followed by other persons, from Shropshire, who appear more distinctly on the pages of history. A younger son of Montgomery, the great Earl of Shrewsbury, obtained a settlement from Walter, the son of Alan, in Renfrewshire. The aggrandizement of the Montgomeries was owing to the marriage of Sir John Montgomery to the heiress of Sir Hugh Eglintoun, who died under Robert II. Robert Croc obtained from Walter, the son of Alan, a grant of lands, which were called *Crocs-toun*, after the proprietor. He founded some chapels and an hospital; and he witnessed many charters of Walter, his chief. His blood, and estates, were carried, by a female heir, into the family of Stewart, Earl of Lennox. Several other families of English descent settled in Renfrew, as vassals of the Stewarts. Walter, the son of Alan, also enjoyed, from the munificent grant of the Scottish king, the territory of Inverwick, in East Lothian. And there the first Stewart, and his son Alan, settled several vassals of English lineage. And the Stewarts, who possessed Kyle Stewart, from the royal grant, planted there several colonies of foreign lineage, during the reigns of William, and of Alexander II.

On the Art of Bread-making, with some Observations on the present State of that Manufacture in EDINBURGH.

A Valuable little work has lately been published by Mr Edlin, entitled, "A Treatise on the Art of *Bread-making*." As this is a manufacture of the most universal use and importance to man, it may not be improper to extract from that treatise such observations as may be generally interesting to the public; referring the professional man, for full information, to the work itself.

Mr Edlin, going to the fountain-head, begins with the cultivation of wheat; but as this appears to me to belong more to the farmer, I shall take up the process at its conversion into flour. A quarter of wheat, according to Mr Edlin, is separated into different parts, according to the following proportions:

Of fine flour, -	5 Bushels, 3 pecks
Of seconds, -	Half-a bushel
Of fine middlings,	1 Peck
Of coarse ditto, -	Half-a-peck
Of bran, - -	3 Bushels
Of twenty penny,	Ditto
Of pollard, - -	2 Bushels

The flour is then put into sacks, each containing 5 bushels, and weighing 280 pounds. It is kept for some little time, because flour newly ground makes the bread heavy. If, however, it remains too long in the sacks, a race of insects is generated, which, in a very short time, entirely consumes it. These insects may be seen by a microscope, of the colour of flour, very active and lively, playing a thousand antic tricks, either for diversion, or in search of food.

Besides wheat, other species of grain have been employed for bread. The following estimate of the weight of flour produced by each, has been made by the Board of Agriculture:

GRAIN.

GRAIN.	Weighed	Weight of Flour	Weight of Bran
	lb.	*lb.* *oz.*	*lb.* *oz*
1 One bushel of Barley	46	38....10½	5....10½
2 Ditto of Buckwheat	46¼	38.... 9	5.... 5
3 Ditto — Rye	54	43.... 0	9.... 5½
4 Ditto — Maize	53	44.... 0	8....10½
5 Ditto — Rice	61½	60.... 5	
6 Ditto — Oats	38¼	23.... 5	13....10½
7 Ditto — Beans	57¼	43.... 5½	12.... 0
8 Ditto — Peas	61¼	47.... 0	12.... 5
9 Ditto — Potatoes	58½	8.... 0	

The following is a table of the value, per pound, of the flour yielded by these different grains at certain prices, which may be considered as their average :

SORTS.	Price per bushel of grain,		Price per lb. of the flour.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
One bushel of Barley - - - -	at 5	6	0	1½
Ditto of Buck-Wheat - - - -	at 6	0	0	1¾
Ditto — Maize - - - - - -	at 7	6	0	2
Ditto — Rye - - - - - -	at 6	6	0	1¾
Ditto — Rice - - - - - - -	at 23	0	0	4
Ditto — Oats - - - - - - -	at 4	0	0	1
Ditto — Beans - - - - - -	at 5	6	0	1½
Ditto — Peas - - - - - - -	at 0	10	0	3¼

Potatoes are uncertain, as the flour depends materially on the sort that is ground ; but on a general calculation, a bushel may be said to produce eight pounds of flour, which would make it at least four pence a pound when they are half a crown a bushel.

By analysis, wheat is found to consist of three substances ; Starch, Sugar, and Gluten. The former composes the greater part of the grain, and becomes, as it were, the basis of the bread. In a pound of wheat, there is found ten ounces of starch, while there is only two drachms of sugar, and six drachms of gluten. The saccharine part appears to be that by which the fermentation is produced. The gluten is necessary in order to give it firmness and tenacity. It has more the properties of an animal than of a vegetable substance. It putrifies without fermentation, and when combined with azote, forms a volatile alkali. Upon it, the nutritive qualities of wheat are supposed greatly to depend, though starch doubtless also contains these very copiously.

The following receipts, extracted from Mr Edlin's work, may be generally useful :

1. *The common Family way of making Bread.*

" To half a bushel of flour add six ounces of salt, a pint of yeast, and six quarts of water that has boiled, in warm weather ; put the water in nearly cold, but in winter, when the weather is very cold, let it be as warm as the hand can be endured in it without causing pain, and in temperate weather observe a mean between the two extremes. This is deemed a proper proportionate mixture, and the mode of proceeding is as follows :

" Put the flour into a kneading-trough, or other vessel used for the purpose, and make a hole in the mid

dle-

dle of the flour, put the water into it; to which add the yeast and salt, stir them together, and mix up the flour with it till the dough becomes of a very thick consistence. Cover the whole up warm to ferment and rise (particularly in cold weather.) This is called setting the sponge, and on a due management of this part of the business depends the goodness of the bread.

"After letting it lie a proper time in this state—an hour and a half, more or less, according to the state of the weather, knead it well together, be not sparing of labour, and afterwards lay the whole thick at one end of the kneading trough, and let it lie some time longer covered up. During this part of the process, the oven must be heated; when that is effected, and properly cleansed from ashes, cinders, &c. make the bread into eight loaves, and place them in the oven as expeditiously as possible, observing to leave a little fire on one side of the mouth of the oven to give light while setting, and also to prevent the external air from cooling it. Stop the oven up close, and draw the bread out when baked. The proof of its being well fermented and baked will appear on putting a slice in water; if it is good bread, it will dissolve entirely into a pap in the course of a few hours, without rendering the water turbid or mucilaginous."

2. *To make Brown Wheaten Bread.*

Suppose a Winchester bushel of good wheat weighs fifty nine pounds, let it be sent to the mill and ground entirely down; including the bran, the meal will then weigh fifty-eight pounds, for not more than a pound will be lost in grinding; it must then be mixed up with water, yeast, and salt, and the dough weighed before it is put into the oven, which will appear to be about eighty-eight pounds. Let it be divided into eighteen loaves, put into the oven, thoroughly baked, and after they are drawn out and left two hours to cool, they will weigh seventy-four pounds and a half.

"The bread thus made will be found excellent, and fit for any household use; and was the broad bran to be taken out, of which there may be about five pounds in a bushel of wheat, thus manufactured it would produce sixteen loaves and a quarter.

3. *To detect the Adulteration of Bread with Alum, Chalk, &c.*

"Take a loaf of bread, and cut it into thin slices, and put it into a saucepan full of water. Set it in a sand bath, or other very warm place, without shaking, for twenty-four hours; the bread will, in this time, soften in all its parts, and the ingredients will separate from it. If any jalap has been used, it will swim on the top in a coarse film; if any chalk or whiting, it will sink to the bottom; and when the water is poured away, the addition of a little vinegar will occasion a fermentation like the working of yeast. The water that is poured off is to be filtered, and afterwards evaporated to the consistency of honey; and when put by in a cool place, the alum will crystallize, and by weighing it you may determine the exact quantity that a loaf contains. Dr Darwin thinks, that when much alum is mixed with bread, it may be distinguished by the eye in the place where two loaves have stuck together in the oven; they break from each other with a much smoother surface than those loaves which do not contain alum."

4. Potatoes, in Mr Edlin's opinion, cannot of themselves be converted into bread (notwithstanding the assertion of Parmentier to that effect,) because they are destitute of the gluten. When mixed with other bread,

bread, however, they make it both light and pleasant. The following receipt for boiling potatoes, however, seems to be of more value :

" The potatoes should be as much as possible of the same size, and the large and small ones boiled separately ; they must be washed clean, and, without paring or scraping, put in a pot with cold water, not sufficient to cover them, as they will produce, themselves, before they boil, a considerable quantity of fluid. They do not admit being put into a vessel of boiling water, like greens, and whenever they are boiled, should be taken out of the water and kept dry. If the potatoes are tolerably large, it will be necessary, as soon as they begin to boil, to throw in some cold water, and occasionally to repeat it till the potatoes are boiled to the heart (which will take from half an hour to an hour and a quarter, according to their size) they will otherwise crack and burst to pieces on the outside, whilst the inside will be nearly in a crude state, and consequently very unpalateable and unwholesome. During the boiling, throwing in a little salt occasionally, is found a great improvement, and it is certain, the slower they are cooked the better they eat. When boiled, pour off the water, and evaporate the remainder by replacing the vessel in which they were boiled, once more over the fire ; this makes them remarkably dry and mealy, more especially if they are kept for some time after in a potatoe roaster, a most excellent and useful machine, which may be had at Lonsdale's, in Taylor - street, Carnaby Market. They should be brought to table with their skins on, and ate with a little salt as bread : nothing but experience can satisfy any one, how superior the potatoe is, thus prepared, to the common method of paring and boiling it."

" Steaming potatoes will never answer, as the immersion in water causes them to discharge a certain substance, which the steam, alone, is incapable of doing, and, by retaining of which, the flavour of the root is injured."

The following calculation, made from data, given by Mr Edlin, may assist private families to judge what profit they are likely to make by baking their own bread, and whether it be sufficient to compensate the trouble and inconvenience.

Suppose the sack of flour to be 55s. The sack will yield on an average eighty quartern loaves, which, so far as flour is concerned, will cost 8½d each. The yeast and salt will raise it to fully 8½d. Now, when flour is at that price, the assize of bread is 10d : The saving is therefore 1½d. per loaf ; and in a family which used six quartern loaves in the week, the annual saving would be 1l. 19s. The expence incurred by the first erection of materials, by firing, and by the additional service required, will be best estimated by each individual for himself. When this is done, I should suspect that, unless in very large families indeed, the saving will be reduced to a very trifling amount.

I shall now conclude with some observations on the present state of this important manufacture in Edinburgh. This is different, in two respects, from what prevails in other large towns :

1. In other cities there are two kinds of bread, *fine* and *household* ; the former superior in quality, the latter recommended by its cheapness. Thus, in London, when the *fine* peck loaf is 1s. the household is 10½d. Now, in Edinburgh, these two flours are mixed together ; and a species of bread is produced, forming a medium both in price and quality, between the fine and household. It is at once evident, that this arrangement is completely against the interest of the public. It obliges persons of moderate

rate fortune to purchase a more expensive bread than they would be inclined to use; and it deprives the opulent of an innocent luxury, for which they would be willing to pay. On stating this remark to an intelligent baker, he gave me the following as the ground on which they had applied to parliament for this alteration. The flour, in grinding, divides itself into two parts, fine and household, of which the former is considerably the most abundant. But the latter is in much greater demand; so that in disposing of any given quantity of wheat made into flour the baker is soon reduced to have nothing but fine flour, and has no resource but to sell it at the same price as household. Now, supposing this statement to be correct (though it seems singular, that the inconvenience should be felt in Edinburgh alone,) I would propose the following as a sufficient remedy: Let a calculation be made of the proportion which the consumption of fine flour would bear to the whole consumption. Let us suppose it to be one third, and in this opulent and luxurious metropolis I should not imagine that it would be less. Well, let a third of the flour yielded by every boll of wheat be set aside for this purpose, and let the rest be all mixed together. The first then will certainly be somewhat better, and the last somewhat cheaper, than at present; thus, both kinds of consumers will be accommodated without any injury to the baker.

2. Another peculiarity in the baking trade of Edinburgh is, that there is now no assize; every baker is allowed to sell his bread at any price he pleases. This is defended on the ground, that free competition will in this, as in every other commodity, bring down the price to its proper level, much more correctly and certainly than any legislative regulation. Another circumstance, however, must be taken into consideration. Were the trade left entirely free, this effect might indeed follow. But there is in Edinburgh, as in most other large towns, a corporation, endowed with considerable privileges. No one can be admitted into it till after an apprenticeship of seven years. Its members have the exclusive right to sell bread within the royalty, and they have the use of the flour mills on the Water of Leith. Now, it is to be considered whether one restraint may not be necessary as a counterpoise to another, and whether, where an exclusive privilege is granted, there ought not to be some check against its abuse. If I am not misinformed indeed, the measure of dropping the assize was by no means taken in consequence of any wish of the bakers, but was accompanied with great dissatisfaction on their part. It was done by the magistrates, during a period of the most extreme scarcity, with the mere view, as the bakers alledged, of throwing the odium off themselves, and making it light upon them. However, though they might thus object from temporary motives, it does not follow that they might not afterwards be tempted to avail themselves of the liberty it afforded. *Oeconomicus.*

Biographical Account of Dr JOHN DOUGLAS, *late* ARCHBISHOP *of* SALISBURY.

THIS distinguished prelate was a native of Scotland, and was born in 1721. His parents were inhabitants of the little village of Pittenweem, in Fife, whence they removed to London, in the hope of bettering their circumstances. They are then said to have kept the British Coffee-house in Cockspur-street, which, on their death, was left to a daughter. The son, in consequence probably of the inclination and capacity which he

he displayed for literature, was sent to St Mary's College, Oxford, in 1736. In 1738, he obtained an exhibition in Baliol College, and removed thither. He arrived at the dignity of A. M. in 1743, in the 22d year of his age. His prospects of preferment were for some time slender; however, he was appointed one of the chaplains to the army, and was present in that capacity at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745. A Colonel, who was his namesake, and perhaps also a relation, asked him, on this occasion, if he, who was "also a Douglas," did not mean to make a charge with the regiment? But his ardour could not display itself on this occasion, even if his clerical functions could have permitted; for he was entrusted with all the most valuable property of the officers with whom he was acquainted, accompanied with injunctions to dispose of it according to certain directions, in the event of their not surviving that day.

Soon after this memorable event, Mr Douglas returned from the Continent, and, after spending some little time at Baliol College, he was ordained a priest; for he had hitherto only been in deacon's orders. So little patronage did he enjoy at this period, that we find him for many years drudging as a humble curate, first at Tileburst, near Reading in Berkshire, and afterwards at Dunstew, in the county of Oxford.

While performing his duties with exemplary patience and decorum in the latter of these parishes, a new career was opened to his ambition, by means of the Earl of Bath.

The only child of that nobleman, Lord Pulteney, was at once the hope and the solace of his declining years, and he had been for some time looking about for a proper tutor to accompany him in his travels. The talents, the acquirements, the character, and the good conduct, of the subject of this memoir, pointed him out as a proper person to fill such a post: he accordingly accompanied this young nobleman, during a tour of considerable extent, throughout the principal countries in Europe.

After accompanying his pupil thro' various parts of the Continent, Dr Douglas quitted his charge, and returned to England. The death of this young nobleman, which happened on the 12th of February, 1763, severely afflicted his father. The intelligence of that event was conveyed to him by Dr Douglas, and the communication of it was attended with very melancholy circumstances. Having served some campaigns in Portugal, Lord Pulteney was proceeding on his return through Spain, when he was seized with a fever, and died at Madrid, there being no assistance to be procured but that of an ignorant Irish physician. On the day when the intelligence of this unhappy event reached Lord Bath's house, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Bristol, and Dr Douglas, had met there to dine with his lordship, and congratulate him upon the prospect of his son's return. Lord Bath being accidentally detained at the House of Lords, did not arrive until they had all assembled; and whilst they waited for him, the dispatch was received. They were all very much interested both for the father and son, and agreed not to disclose the news until the evening. Lord Bath talked of nothing during the dinner but of his son, of his long absence, and of the pleasure he should have in seeing him settled at home, and married; an event exceedingly desirable to so fond a father, with such a title and estate, and no other child to inherit them.

When the servants were withdrawn, his lordship filled out a glass of wine to the Bishop of Rochester, who sat next to him, and desired the prelate to drink "to the health of Lord

Lord Pulteney, and his safe return." The Bishop of Bristol said, with some solemnity, "My Lord, I drink your good health."—"No! no! (said Lord Bath) you are to drink to Lord Pulteney's good health."—"My Lord (rejoined the Bishop,) I drink to your good health, and may God support you under your afflictions!" Upon which Dr Douglas, bursting into tears, related the matter. "It was, (says Bishop Newton,) a moving, melancholy sight, to see that great and good old man in the agonies of grief on so sad and just an occasion, and might have moved those who were less interested about the parties than we were." Lord Pulteney, though not equal to his father, yet, by having been many years, both at home and abroad, under a most able instructor, an universal scholar, and one of the most intelligent men in the kingdom, had cultivated a naturally good understanding, and would have done honour to his rank.

Dr Douglas had however given entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duty, and experienced ever after both the patronage and personal friendship of Lord Bath. From this time therefore his advancement in the church was secured; and an accidental circumstance laid the foundation of his fame.

A man of the name of Lauder, fired by a preposterous ambition of notoriety, had conceived the design of fixing the charge of plagiarism in our great national poet, Milton. This dishonourable task he executed with such ability, and such impudence, as imposed upon the whole nation. Dr Douglas, ambitious to rescue so illustrious a name from disgrace, resolved to sift this matter to the bottom, and soon found that, in the books to which Lauder referred, no such passages were to be found as those he quotted; the latter were entirely his own composition; in short, that the whole was a complete forgery. Lauder, covered with infamy, was never after able to hold up his head in this country.

Soon after, the pretended conversion of Bower supplied Dr Douglas with another opportunity of displaying his powers in detecting imposition. In 1754, he published the *Criterion of Miracles*, which still continues a standard work.

In 1762 he was made canon of Windsor, and in the course of the succeeding year he once more refreshed his mind by foreign travels, having accompanied his firm friend and patron, the Earl of Bath, to Spa.—On the demise of that nobleman, in 1764, it was found that he had remembered him in his will. The paragraph, in which the Doctor was mentioned with particular respect, at the same time very appositely bequeath him the noble library at Bath House, as a legacy. This was redeemed during the life of General Pulteney, for the very inadequate sum of 1,000l. and it having reverted once more by will to the original legatee, was afterwards given up a second time, at the request of the late Sir William Pulteney, who also paid 1,000l. on the occasion.

As Dr Douglas did not dislike a town life, he very readily acceded to a proposition, which removed him to St Paul's, and we now find him as heretofore, busily employed in literary avocations, having undertaken the Introduction, Notes, &c. to Cook's third and last voyage, which, in many respects, may be considered as a national work. At length, in September, 1787, he received the mitre, having been elected, or in other words nominated by *conge d'elire*, to the see of Carlisle, on which occasion he succeeded Dr Edmund Law. He was the fifty-second bishop, reckoning from Athelwolf, or Athelward, in 1133. This mitred preferment is valued in the king's books,

books, at 530l. 4s. 11½d.; and is computed at only 2,800l. or 3000l. per annum.

In 1791, his lordship was translated to the richer see of Salisbury, being supposed to produce the annual revenue of from 3,500l. to 3,700l. Of this, he was the 87th prelate, reckoning from St Adhelm, bishop of Sherborn.

The good bishop remained attached to the see of Salisbury during the remainder of his life, which was protracted sixteen years longer. He was formerly, at times, afflicted with disease; but of late his health had been better than heretofore. Indeed, he cannot be strictly said to have perished by the intervention of a mortal malady; for not only was he devoid of any specific complaint, but his faculties remained clear, unclouded, and almost unchanged, to the very last moment of his existence. Notwithstanding this, at the age of 86, the lamp of life burns dim, and, accordingly, the vital powers were gradually extinguished, rather than forcibly destroyed, on the 18th of May, 1807, when he expired in the arms of his son, the Rev. William Douglas, one of the six canons, and chancellor of Salisbury.

As the bishop of Salisbury was never without a book or a pen in his hand, when alone, it may be readily supposed that he was addicted to literary society, as well as literary disputes. He was, accordingly, a member of the club instituted by Dr Johnson, and is frequently alluded to by name, in Boswell's Life of the Lexicographer. Dr Douglas has also been twice mentioned by Goldsmith, in his poem of "Retaliation."

The Bishop of Salisbury was twice married; first in September 1752, to Miss Dorothy Pershouse, of Reynold's Hall, near Walsall in Staffordshire, who survived that event only three months. He remained a widower during fifteen years, so it was not until April 1765, that he became united to Miss Elizabeth Rooke, daughter of Henry Brudnell Rooke, Esq.

The following is a list of his works:

1. Vindication of Milton from the Charge of Plagiarism adduced by Lauder 1750.

2. A Letter on the Criterion of Miracles, 1754, principally intended as an Antidote against Voltaire, Hume, and the Philosophers.

3. An Apology for the Clergy, against the Hutchinsonians, Methodists, &c.

4. The Destruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel, being an Ironical Defence of those he had attacked in the preceding pamphlet, 1754 or 1755.

5. An Attack on certain Positions contained in Bower's History of the Popes, &c. 1756.

6. A serious Defence of the Administration, being an Ironical Attack on the Cabinet of that Day, for introducing foreign Troops, 1756.

7 Bower and Tillemont compared, 1757.

8. A full Confutation of Bower's three Defences.

9. The complete and final Detection of Bower.

10. The conduct of a late noble commander (Lord George Sackville, afterwards Lord G. Germain) candidly considered. This was a defence of a very unpopular character, not only then, but throughout life, 1759.

11. A Letter to two Great Men, on the appearance of Peace, 1759.

12. A Preface to the Translation of Hooke's Negociations, 1760.

13. The Sentiments of a Frenchman on the Preliminaries of Peace, 1762.

14. The

14. The Introduction and Notes, to Capt. Cook's Third Voyage.

15. The Anniversary Sermon on the Martyrdom of King Charles, preached before the House of Lords, 1788.

16. The Anniversary Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1793, &c.

In addition to these, in 1763 he superintended the publication of the Diary and Letters of Henry Earl of Clarendon, for which he composed the preface; he also wrote several political papers in the Public Advertiser, in 1763, 1766, &c. In 1770 and 1771, his communications bore the signatures of Tacitus and Manlius. His countryman, Sir John Dalrymple, was assisted by him in the arrangement of his manuscripts. Lord Hardwicke also profited by his labours, in respect to the publication of his Miscellaneous Paper. His Lordship was particularly conversant in modern geography, and it was he who drew up Mr Hearne's Narrative, and finished the Introduction.

Outlines of a PLAN *to repel* INVASION.

To the Editor.

SIR,

ON considering the various schemes and plans for our internal defence, that have either been brought forward by authority, or submitted to the public by individuals, I find, on the most attentive investigation, that none have yet been framed, or could have been acted upon, so as to enable us to crush invasion in the first attempt. An enemy, even in considerable force, unless he could be supported and regularly reinforced, must in the end be subdued, had we no other weapons to assail him with, than pitch-forks, stones, and clubs. But if the energy of the nation is not directed to do away invasion on our *shores*, it will be exerted in vain. Inland victories would turn out at last but melancholy triumphs for Great Britain. What appears to me to be the best means for our security against a calamity of this kind, would be an establishment of *Military Posts*; so arranged, that an army of not less than 17 or 18,000 men, could be ready to act in a very short time—to meet the enemy in a few hours after the first signal of alarm. These military stations should be fixed near the coast, wherever they may be deemed necessary, at about fourteen or fifteen miles from each other; by no means on a neck, or projecting point of land, but three or four miles inland, from the most penetrating bays or harbours on the coast. This would give the troops a *strait line* of march from their stations to the point of attack.

The strength of military posts would be sufficient, perhaps, if they were two brigades, or about six thousand men. The stations disposed in the vicinity of the most accessible posts of the coast, at the distances from each other before recommended, could in four or five hours form an army from three stations, of eighteen thousand men, ready to receive an enemy on his debarking; the *right* and *left* station marching obliquely to join the *centre*, on its moving forward towards the shore.

The advantage of attacking the enemy immediately on his landing, is a consideration of the very first magnitude; not only public works, but all kinds of property are preserved; internal confusion and dismay avoided, and the *certainty* of taking him at his greatest disadvantage secured.

Should the raising of the men necessary to occupy those military posts, be the only part of the plan that politicians and military men disagreed in, that probably could be obviated. For, if the method proposed should happen to be such, that it would

would *answer the purpose effectually*, and, at the same time, prove less inconvenient to individuals and the national welfare, than perhaps any other that can be adopted, it must be allowed to be a proper one for us to take.

A force for our defence, against such a power as the French are now become, ought to be of that magnitude, as always to leave a sufficient number at our most vulnerable points, capable of resisting all attempts against the vitals of the empire. To raise such a force, I do not know any method so likely to answer the purpose, and, at the same time, so conformable to the spirit of the constitution, as that of *forming a new militia*; to be divided into *three classes*, each to do duty by turns, and to relieve each other alternately every four months. To raise this force, *all men* liable to serve in the militia should stand a regular ballot, and serve *themselves* or find a *substitute*. The number that might be deemed necessary ought to be apportioned to the different counties, and drawn in the usual way. The whole should be balloted for at one time, and then divided by lot into classes—these again for *First*, *Second*, and *Third* tour of duty.

Perhaps this mode of service would be preferable to any other, from the shortness of its duration—men's being embodied only *four months* in the year. It would also answer the purpose of a general training, more effectually than any other yet proposed; for in twelve months, the whole population of the country, (at least what may be deemed sufficient for its defence,) would not only be taught the use of arms, but in a great measure inured to the habits of a soldier. The certainty of being relieved at the expiration of four months, might induce many respectable young men to take their ballots themselves and be a means of diffusing a martial spirit through the nation, in a greater degree than has yet been experienced.

The expence attending this new militia, would certainly exceed that of the old establishment of the volunteers; but not extravagantly so, as only a third part of the whole would be on duty at one time, unless an actual invasion were to take place. But, should the additional expence that might accrue from the adoption of this plan be somewhat considerable, it can have but little weight in the estimation of all well wishers to their country, when they reflect that it furnishes the kingdom with a force ready on the spot, to repel *all attempts* at invasion. Our strength is great; great in wealth, and in the number and bravery of the people; and from our situation we have little to fear, if the one is properly applied, and the other judiciously directed.

Upon a cursory view it may appear, that the number of military posts recommended in this plan must be very numerous. This is not the case. The southern districts, from Plymouth to the Thames, are strong in the number of troops as well as shipping, and from thence to the Humber, perhaps only some additional force may be wanting. There is a good deal of inaccessible coast from the Humber northward, so that on an actual naval and military survey being made, it would be found, that the number of stations required would not be more than could be very well kept up.

It is only on the east side of the island that we can look for invasion in any force, as long as our navy retains its superiority. Ireland, the western part of Britain, and the Bristol Channel, would require such a length of time for a fleet, capable of transporting a large army and its appointments to reach either of these places, that it would be next to impossible but our navy must intercept them. But, from the enemies coast

across to the eastern shore, the run is so short, that the ships could be stowed with a double or treble number of men; and as they would have other favourable circumstances to induce them, we may reasonably expect to be assailed in no other quarter.

That invasion is attended with very great hazard and danger, is no reason why we should suppose that an enemy, such as we have to deal with, will shrink from the attempt. The following is perhaps one of the principal causes that stimulate Bonaparte to the undertaking. His reputation is fixed; and his power too firmly established to be shaken by a failure, the success of which would make him master of the world.—When the affairs on the continent will admit, we may assuredly expect his utmost efforts to be directed against this country. If he cannot proceed on a large scale (from the just dread of our navy,) to strike at the capital or the great naval depots of the nation, a predatory kind of warfare may be looked for. Although he may suffer in the loss of ships and men, in attempts of this kind, it will ultimately answer his purpose, if they cannot be repelled on the shore. Ruin will in the end make conquest easy.

Was it generally known that for a very great extent of coast in the north of England, and all Scotland, an invading army of 30,000 men could not have been opposed with an equal number (including troops of all descriptions,) in less time than *two days*; in some places, and those not of small consequence, *a week!* surely we must conclude our *force* not sufficient for our security, or, that our security does not depend on *its* being concentrated, so as to repel invasion as soon, and as near the shore as possible. To those who rest satisfied with the certainty of beating an invading army, without being anxious *when*, or *where* it may be done, I would ask, what sort of consolation do they suppose the inhabitants of the central and western parts of the island could receive, on finding their cabbages and poultry had not been plundered, while the enemy had succeeded in destroying the coal mines about Newcastle? its trade,—the shipping at Sunderland and Shiels, and the great distress, (perhaps general confusion) it must occasion to the metropolis, for want of fuel?—or, that their little arrangements about home had not been disturbed by the capture of Edinburgh and Leith, the ruin of trade, and inevitable stoppage to the circulation of paper money throughout Scotland?

These are not theoretical conjectures, but known probabilities; the realization of one or the other (there is good and sufficient grounds to believe) would have been attempted, but for the last war between France and Austria commencing when it did. The plan against Edinburgh was supposed to embrace other objects,—Glasgow; and by seizing the vessels in the Clyde,—Ireland.

The want of our being prepared for an event, the importance of which has often and justly drawn the attention of the different branches of the legislature, has induced me to submit the outlines of this plan to public consideration. It is with diffidence I offer it; but the necessity of a force adequate to so precious a charge I hope will plead my excuse; and should any other person be more fortunate in devising a plan, that would bring forward the internal strength of the nation in a way more effectual for our security, I should esteem myself very happy, if I had been able to furnish a single hint for so valuable a purpose.

J. A.

Annan, 8th July 1807.

Scot-

Scottish Review.

Account of the Life and Writings of Lord Kames. *By Lord Woodhouselee. (Continued from p. 438.)*

About this time Mr Home married Miss Agatha Drummond, a very amiable young lady, with whom he is said to have enjoyed a great share of domestic happiness. On this occasion our author mentions an agreeable anecdote.—Mr Home, who was extremely economical, saw with some uneasiness his wife's extreme fondness for china, and the great quantities of that article which she was purchasing.—To correct this propensity he fell on the following scheme: He made out a will, bequeathing to her all the china which should be found in his possession at his death. The lady was immediately cured of her passion for china; and indeed we do not recollect hearing of a more delicate and ingenious mode of reproof.

In 1751, Mr Home published his "Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion." The chief object of these was to confute some of the opinions of David Hume, particularly those respecting the foundation of morals, and on cause and effect. But while he thus sought to correct the errors of others, he did not himself escape censure. Some of his opinions on the subject of liberty and necessity were considered as deviating from the orthodox standard; he was violently attacked, and particularly by a person of the name of Anderson. Proceedings on the subject were even carried before the General Assembly, of which the author gives the following account:

A motion, however, was made in the Committee for Overtures, of the General Assembly, that that body should take under their consideration, "How far it "was proper for them to call before "them, and censure the authors of in-"fidel books."

Although the object of this motion was understood to be a general censure, which should comprehend not only the philosophical writings of Mr David Hume, but the doctrines of the *Essays on Morality and Natural Religion*, it is supposed that a motive of decorum felt by the members of Assembly, the respect due to the station which the author of the latter work now filled, that of a Judge of the Supreme Court, was the reason that the former of these writers alone was mentioned by name in the overture debated in the committee, which bore in substance, that "the Ge-"neral Assembly, judging it their duty "to do all in their power to check the "growth and progress of infidelity; "and considering, that as infidel writ-"ings have begun of late years to be "published in this nation, so there is "one person, styling himself *David* "*Hume, Esq.* who hath arrived at such "a degree of boldnesss, as publicly to "avow himself the author of books "containing the most rude and open "attacks upon the glorious Gospel of "Christ, and principles evidently sub-"versive even of natural religion, and "the foundations of morality, if not es-"tablishing direct atheism: Therefore "the Assembly appoint the following "persons ——————————— "as a committee, to inquire into the "writings of this author, to call him be-"fore them, and prepare the matter for "the next General Assembly."

This motion was the subject of a very keen debate for two days in the committee. The argument which chiefly weighed for its rejection was, the danger of extending the influence of those very opinions which it was its object to repress; by exciting the public curiosity for the perusal of those writings, rendering them the subject of general discussion in conversation, and encouraging the publication of defences, explanations, and commentaries, which would bring those topics to the level of common understandings, which at present, from the abstract and metaphysical garb in which they were clothed, were suited to the understanding only of a few philosophers. In conclusion, an opposite resolution was moved, "That

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"although all the members have a just "abhorrence of any principles tending "to infidelity, or to the prejudice of "our holy religion; yet, on account of "certain circumstances in this case, "they drop the overture, because it "would not, in their judgement, serve "the purpose of edification." The question being put, Transmit the overture to the Assembly, or Not? it passed in the negative, by a majority of fifty to seventeen votes.

P. 143.

In 1752, Mr Home was appointed a Judge in the Court of Session, and took his seat by the title of *Lord Kames*, under which he is now best known. Being thus raised to a more conspicuous situation, and possessed of greater leisure, his mind displayed all that constant and varied activity which seems to have been natural to it. Whatever institutions were formed for the promotion of letters, of the arts, or of public improvement, he appears always as a leading member. So extensive was his patronage of literature, that Smith, many years afterwards, when in the height of his reputation, is said to have expressed himself thus, "We must every one of us acknowledge Kaimes for our master." He was one of the most active members in the select Society, instituted in 1754, of which an account is given by Mr Stewart in his life of Robertson; and where he was accustomed to make frequent extempore speeches. He became a most zealous member of the Board of Trustees for the encouragement of manufactures, &c. generally officiating as chairman. Amid all his other business, he was constantly accessible to the meanest of those persons who had any petition to present to that board: and his lobby in the morning was generally thronged by them. He promoted agriculture not by his encouragement only, but by his example; and, by dint of philosophical observation, attained such skill in it as to be able to write the best book on the subject which was extant at the time. He instituted also, with remarkable success, a new species of improvement on his own estate, that of draining the moss, with which a great part of it was covered.

Amid all these employments, however, literature was not forgotten. In 1761 he published his "Elements of Criticism," which have always appeared to us his best and most finished work, perhaps indeed superior to any which has hitherto appeared on the subject. Lord Woodhouselee has, we think, fairly proved this work to be the first which is entitled to the name of *Philosophical Criticism*; the first which has attempted to found the rules of that art upon the principles of the human mind. The Treatises of Aristotle and Longinus contain merely an enumeration of the characters of different species of composition, with rules, founded either upon the practice of former poets, or upon mere instinctive feeling. Hutcheson, Gerard, and Burke, had indeed paved the way for Lord Kames's undertaking; but their works, as they merely analysed the faculties of taste and imagination, were rather philosophical than critical. After all, we are not certain whether the criticism though admirable be not its least merit. The profound knowledge of human nature which it displays and teaches, is perhaps a still more important recommendation. In what may be termed the physiology of the human mind, the *jeu des passions*, his skill is almost unequalled. This seems indeed to have been a favourite subject, and he has enlarged upon it in his first volume more than his plan could strictly admit of: but this part is of so much value as to make it impossible to regret its extension.

About fourteen years elapsed from the publication of the "Elements of Criticism," to that of Lord Kaimes's other great work, entitled "Sketches

of

of the History of Man." He had once, we are informed formed the plan of a most extensive work on this subject, which was to embrace a complete history of the human species in every point of view. But finding this plan too vast for any one individual to execute, he resolved to confine it within its present limits. This work contains certainly a great portion of valuable matter: yet, as a whole, it appears to us decidedly inferior to the Elements. The subject required a comprehension of thought which we suspect the mind of the author did not possess. In point of research, too, it is rather deficient; he seems rather to have turned his accidental reading to this use, than to have prosecuted for this purpose any steady and extensive system of induction. In the great number of objects which he treats, there is no one of which he is a complete master; so that though there are useful observations on a variety of points, none are treated of in a manner entirely satisfactory, and the whole forms rather a collection of ingenious fragments, than a great and regular system.

Lord Kames had nearly attained the age of eighty, when he published his work on the History of Man. Yet the activity of his mind continued still unabated. Even after this period, he produced two law treatises, and a little work on education. At length, however, his constitution, which, though not strong, had hitherto been sound, began to exhibit symptoms of decay. His memory too, and the usual quickness of his perceptions, began to be impaired. In the summer of 1782, during his residence at Blair Drummond, he was seized with a complaint in the bowels, which, not yielding to medicine or regimen, he became sensible would terminate fatally. His friends urged him to go to Edinburgh for the benefit of advice, to which he consented, though without any hopes of advantage. On this occasion, an interesting conversation is related, with his daughter-in-law, Mrs Drummond.

A very few days before his departure from Blair Drummond, in a short walk which he took with her in the garden, he desired her to sit down by him on one of the benches; saying he felt himself much fatigued, and adding, that he was sensible he was now growing weaker every day. On her expressing a hope, that, on going to town, his friend Dr Cullen, who knew his constitution, might be able to give him some advice that would be of service to him; and that she flattered herself his disease had been rather less troublesome to him for some time past; "My dear child," said he, looking in her face with an earnest and animated expression, "Don't talk "of my disease: I have no disease but "old age. I know that Mrs Drum-"mond and my son are of a different "opinion; but why should I distress "them sooner than is necessary. I know "well that no physician on earth can "do me the smallest service; for I feel "that I am dying: and I thank God "that my mind is prepared for that "event. I leave this world in peace "and good will to all mankind.—You "know the dread I have had of out-"living my faculties; of that I trust "there is now no great probability, as "my body decays so fast.—My life has "been a long one; and prosperous, on "the whole, beyond my deserts: but I "would fain indulge the hope, that it "has not been useless to my fellow-"creatures. My last wish regarded my "son, and you, my dear child; and I "have lived to see it accomplished: I "am now ready to obey my Maker's "summons."—He then poured forth a short but solemn and impressive prayer. On leaving the garden, he said, "This "is my last farewell to this place: I "think I shall never see it more. I go "to town chiefly to satisfy Mrs Drum-"mond,—otherwise I could willingly "have remained here. But go where I "will, I am in the hands of Almighty "God."

P. 237 8.

Nor were his apprehensions groundless; for, after coming to Edinburgh, he was able, for only a very short time,

time, to attend his duty on the bench. He then took an affectionate farewell of his brethren, and survived only eight days. He died on the 27th of December 1782.

We shall now endeavour to collect from the present work, from his writings, and from any other accessible sources, a short sketch of the character of this distinguished man.

It must have been sufficiently evident from what is said above, that he possessed all the essentials of a worthy character. His piety was sincere and unaffected. Throughout all his writings we see a constant attention to point out the final causes, the indications of beneficent intentions which appear in the operations of nature. This, too, he has performed throughout with singular judgment and discrimination; and his example may be confidently recommended to the imitation of writers in general. There can be no method more effectual at once for cherishing the religious spirit, and for the curing of superstition. His beneficence was most active and universal, and seems to have directed itself particularly towards objects of public usefulness. In every plan for public improvement, and particularly for the benefit of the lower orders, he took a most zealous and active part. One of the last actions of his life was recommending to the Board of Trustees a deserving man who had fallen into indigence.

His failings, when weighed in the balance with these great qualities, may well be considered as slight and venial. One of the most striking seems to have been a want of dignity which appears in his style, which is said also to have appeared in his manners and conversation, and sometimes even when sitting on the bench. This dignity, we have been told, he was particularly apt to forget in the presence of the fair sex, and that at an age when such forgetfulness could be no longer graceful. If we are not misinformed, the septuagerian senator was, at a ball, seen on his knees before the beautiful Duchess of G ——, who wittily observed, "'Tis easy to see my Lord's a *judge*." We have heard also, that his economy was carried somewhat farther than his situation in life was supposed to admit of.

In his conversation, he was quick and lively; sometimes blunt, but never ill natured. The levity of his manner surprised strangers, and sometimes gave rise to feelings of disrespect; but these were soon banished by the sound sense and extensive information which he displayed. His whole character seems to have been little marked with the Scots stamp; but rather with a quickness of perception, a gaiety and garrulity, altogether French.

His intellectual character appears sufficiently from his writings. He possessed that combination of originality, with sound sense, which forms the essential requisite of the man who is to strike out new paths in the regions of science. To this, he joined singular acuteness and penetration. Still, as already hinted, his understanding seems to have wanted that calmness and comprehension which is necessary to complete the philosophic character.

With regard to Lord Kames's style, the view given by his biographer is so masterly, that we shall quote as much of it as our limits admit of.

I have already observed, that it is not in the language or diction, but in the matter and substance, that the merit of Lord Kames's writings chiefly consists. That style was an object of his attention, is indeed proved by the numerous alterations in grammatical arrangement, and changes of expression, in every new edition of his several works. Yet with all the pains he bestowed on their revisal, and the attention which it is evident, from his critical disquisitions, he gave to the study of language, he is far from

from attaining to the praise of an elegant, or even at all times of a correct writer. He seems to have had no just conception of what constitutes the chief beauty of rhetorical composition; a variety in the structure of the periods, both with respect to their length, and the order of their component parts, so as to excite pleasure by contrast; while each is so framed, as separately by its melody to satisfy and fill the ear. His sentences are generally cast in the same mould; they have little variety in their form and arrangement; they are commonly too short, seldom consisting of more than one clause or proposition: or if drawn to a greater length, they are often faulty, from an involved construction. We are not unfrequently offended by a colloquial vulgarity of expression, which it is difficult to account for on the supposition of carelessness, and which probably the Author has mistaken for an ease and freedom of composition, or imagined to give a pleasing variety. "Selfishness, engrossing the whole soul, "eradicates patriotism, and leaves not "a *cranny* for social virtue."—*Sketches*, vol. i. p. 272. "If Ossian paint from "fancy, the *cloven-foot* will appear."—"*Ib.* p. 285. "To enter *bluntly* on a "subject of such intricacy, might *gra-*"*vel* an acute philosopher."—*Ib.* p. 141. "But it is *irksome to trudge* long in a "beaten track familiar to all the world; "and, therefore, leaving what is said "above, like a statue, *curtailed of legs* "*and arms*, I hasten to the history of "the fine arts."—*Ib.* p. 117. "I shall *draw out of my budget* one instance."—Pref. to *Elucidations*, p. 10. These are instances of a vulgarity and lowness of diction which must offend every reader of good taste.

One circumstance in Lord Kames's manner of writing is, I think, deserving of notice, as being in a great measure peculiar to himself; the frequent reference he makes to the progress of his own mind in thinking and composing. He acquaints his reader of the task which he has set to himself; describes his feeling of the difficulties that lie in his way; lays down his plan for encountering them; marks his advances as he goes on, his hopes of success, his fears, his partial disappointments, his renewed attempts; and finally, proclaims his triumph on the accomplishment of his purpose. This peculiarity of manner, tho' rather unsuitable to a grave and dignified subject, and frequently displaying too much of egotism in the writer, is sometimes neither useless nor displeasing. It keeps the attention awake by repeated admonitions: it relieves the irksomeness of an abstruse speculation by its tone of familiarity; and it gives the reader an interest in the subject, by making him in some measure a partner with the Author in his enterprize, and a sharer in his discoveries.

I have often thought, that the Author's manner of writing took its character in some degree from his profession. It was his custom always to dictate his compositions to an amanuensis. His disquisitions have much the air of a pleading or an oration: he generally speaks in the first person: he makes frequent apostrophes, as an orator to his audience; appeals to the judgment or the feelings of his reader; and, from time to time, arouses him by a direct call upon his attention, as if he suspected it to be wandering. He frequently supposes an antagonist pleading against him, and supporting with ingenuity the opposite side of the dispute: he puts a home question; presses a point conceded by his opponent: allows the weight of some of his arguments; corrects mistakes, as scorning to take an unfair advantage; but never fails in the end to claim a complete victory. This gives a sort of dramatic interest to his reasonings, which, even when employed on the most abstruse subjects, are seldom apt to fatigue his readers; but convey profound instruction, without the formality and the dryness of a professed lecture. On the whole, if we cannot, consistently with impartial criticism, admit, that Lord Kames is either an elegant, a pure, or a correct writer, we must allow that his composition is always clear and perspicuous, announcing his meaning with precision, simple in its structure, aiming at no ambitious ornaments; and that his manner possesses an agreeable animation and earnestness, which fixes the attention of the reader, while it convinces him that the Author speaks from a firm persuasion of the truth of the doctrines he inculcates.

P. 156.

Both in the appendix, and in the body of the work, we have a number of letters, chiefly from the following per-

persons: Dr Franklin, Mrs Montagu, Dr Reid, Dean Tucker, and Dr Walker. Many of them are rather abstruse and scientific, than calculated to give much insight into their author's character. Some of Dr Franklin's are curious, particularly on political subjects.

Mrs Montagu's are perhaps rather too numerous, though, along with a good deal of folly and flimsiness, they unite also some portion of good sense and elegant fancy. The following is rather a pleasing specimen:

I am extremely flattered, that, though invisible, I was one of your Christmas guests at Blair-Drummond. I often endeavoured to imagine how your cascades looked when they were fixed in icicles, your rivers turned to solid crystal, and Ben-Lomond's brown sides were glittering with snow; but I had not the presumption to think I could imagine what such a society were saying, so that I was deprived of the best part of the pleasure of the party. I think your Lordship was unlucky that you did not stay in the country till the thaw: the torrents from the mountains, the deluged plains, the ice crackling, and rushing down the rivers, and the cascades breaking their crystal bands, must have been a fine sight, and what you and I should have been delighted to have seen together, though perhaps heretofore we were joint spectators of Deucalion's flood; and if Mr Whiston's computations be just, we may be present at the commencement of the Millennium, when the vain and the idle will melt away like the snow, the proud, hard-hearted and wicked will rush like the ice down the tide of dissolution, and virtue and integrity stand fast as the mountains. However, in spite of all we have seen, or may see, I should have been very glad to have beheld the thaw in your majestic prospects. Our highest hills were a school-boy's snowball in respect of Ben-Lomond.

You will perhaps expect I should send you some of the politics of the times from our great city; but I don't understand politics, and I cannot so much as read politicians. I have been used only to read right forward, and the Hebrew text and the politician's mind are to me unintelligible. Your Lordship may be assured I shall be very glad to be introduced to any person who has the honour and happiness of your esteem. I am not a stranger to the character of Dr Franklin, though not personally acquainted with him.

The muses are the only virgins now that do not appear in public every day, but they are prodigiously coy. Mr Glover's muse is a beautiful Greek, but as she does not speak in the vulgar tongue, she dares not come upon the stage; she only addresses herself to the learned in their closets. Voltaire sent a tragedy to Paris, which he said was composed in ten days. The players sent it back to him to correct. At threescore and ten, one should not expect his wit would outrun his judgment; but he seems to begin a second infancy in wit and philosophy: a dangerous thing to one who has such an antipathy to leading strings.

P. 45.

We were amused with the following passage, in a letter from Dr Walker:

The analogy between man and the inferior animals, and between them and vegetables, is one of the most obvious of all human speculations;—a field of inquiry which has always been full of labourers, and never more cultivated than at present, or to such good purpose. Yet, to raise Monkeys to Men; to degrade Men to Monkeys; to attempt to annihilate or even to extenuate the line of partition between them, is a reigning taste in philosophy, which gives me great disgust. Linnæus has long ranked us in the same order of animals with the Bat; and though in this article I perhaps justify his method, as much as any individual of my species, yet I could never look at it without umbrage. He still placed Man however in a genus by himself at the head of the system. He stickled a little indeed for combining us with the Ouran-outang; but finding that the creature had a *membrana nictitans*, he allowed him to remain with his companions. This was well enough. But his behaviour in his last book is truly provoking. He has there given us a brother-german,—a *Homo Lar*, forsooth!—

some

some little scoundrel of a monkey, picked up in the woods of Macassar, whose very name I have in such detestation, that I am persuaded I am not a drop's blood to him.

Let your Lordship pursue the analogy between Plants and Mankind, as far as you will, it is not likely I shall be as much offended, as with my friend Linnæus. I have been from the cradle fond of vegetable life; and though I like my species, and the rank I hold in the creation, I declare I would sooner claim kindred to an oak or an apple tree than to an ape. App. 24.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

A Treatise on the beneficial effects of cold and warm bathing: with an appendix; containing a description of the baths erected at Portobello, near Edinburgh, 8vo

Notes and observations on the early part of the history of the British isles. By Robert Couper, M. D. F. R. S. Ed. (Aberdeen,) 8vo.

The life of the late Dr Beattie. By Sir William Forbes. *Second Edition*, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

Poems on several occasions. By Michael Bruce. A new edition, foolscap, 8vo. 4s.

The plays of William Shakespeare, printed from the text of Samuel Johnson, George Steevens, and Isaac Reed. Embellished with elegant Vignette engravings, from paintings by Howard, Smirke, Stothard, Thomson, Westall, &c. Finely printed by Ballantyne, 12 vols. 8vo. 6l. 6s. royal paper 10l. 10s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A Splendid Edition of Blair's Grave is about to be published, illustrated with paintings by Mr Blake, an artist and poet of great and singular genius. These paintings are now exhibiting in James's Square No. 9. by Mr Cromek, a very ingenious young artist, who proposes to engrave them for the abovementioned work, for which he is now taking in subscriptions. A beautiful painting of the procession of Chaucer's pilgrims is exhibited at the same time, and Mr Cromek is also taking in subscriptions for an engraving which is to be made from it.

Dr Tytler, whose merits are already well known to the public by his translation of St Marthe's Pædotrophia, and by other ingenious productions, has now completed a translation of Silius Italicus, and has for some time been receiving subscriptions to defray the expence of printing it. It is to be published in three royal octavo vols. and will be prefaced by an elaborate account of the life and writings of the author. Poetical translation has been a path of literature not much trodden in this country, and hence a successful attempt merits peculiar encouragement. From some specimens, which we have seen, we are led to suppose that this translation will be both elegant and correct. We are happy to understand that the ingenious author has now obtained so respectable a list of subscribers that the work may be expected to be put to press in the course of a few months.

We are sorry to understand that the late worthy and meritorious Dr Chapman, notwithstanding his long and useful labours, should, through an extreme disinterestedness, have left a fortune inadequate to the wants of his surviving family. In order to compensate this neglect, it is proposed to publish by subscription a new edition of his works, comprehending the excellent treatise on education, his view of the various systems and books published on that subject, his tract of the Improvement of the British possessions in India, and other interesting pieces. These will be printed in an octavo volume at half a guinea; which is not however understood to limit the benevolence of those who wish to pay a last tribute to his character.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

Mr Bowyer, of Pall-Mall, has issued proposals for a splendid work, which is intended to commemorate the final triumph of humanity in the cause of the natives of Africa. It will be called A Tribute of the Fine Arts, in Honour of the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and will contain three original poems by three gentlemen, who have already given distinguished proofs of their poetical talents, besides extracts from some of the most eminent authors. These will be embellished by nearly twenty plates, including vignettes, by the first engravers, and the historical subjects will be from original cabinet pictures, by the first painters in this country. The entire work will form one handsome volume, in large quarto, printed by Bensley, on superfine wove paper.

Mr Malcolm has just finished at press the concluding volume of his *Londinium Redivivum*.

The Clarendon press is now employed in printing Wyttenbach's Notes on Plutarch's Morals, in quarto and octavo; an edition of Sophocles in Greek, with notes by Elmsley; the Clergyman's Instructor, being a kind of Sequel to the Clergyman's Assistant; new editions of Davis's Cicero De Natura Deorum: Musgrave's Euripides; Florus's Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; Bishop Butler's Works, in two volumes octavo; and Shuckford's Connection.

Mr Egerton Brydges has printed a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton, with Portraits of the Lord Chancellor, and the late Bishop of Durham of that name. We believe this work is not published, though Mr Bridges has presented a copy to some learned societies.

Sir Richard Hoare has just published a Tour in Ireland.

Mr Sowerby intends shortly to publish a new edition of his Botanical Drawing-Book, to which he has made great additions. He has also in the press a concise Prodromus of the British Minerals in his Cabinet, as a sort of Essay towards forming a new, natural, and easy arrangement, having reference to his British Mineralogy, and designed for those who may find it more useful for a Library than a Travelling-Book. Mr S. is also engaged in an Essay towards forming a new, useful, and universal Chromatic Scale, or List of Colours.

Dr Walker has prepared for the press, an Essay on Vaccination, with some Account of its Rise and Progress, of the Authors who first established the Practice, and of the Associations formed in the Metropolis for its future Propagation.

Mr Elton has nearly completed a Poetical Translation of Hesiod, with Dissertations and Notes.

A volume of Poems, from the pen of Lord Byron, who is not yet of age, may shortly be expected.

The Rev. Mr Collinson has in the press, a Life of the Historian Thuanus, which will be comprised in one volume, octavo. From the distinguished rank which Thuanus held among the literary men of his age, this work promises to prove highly interesting.

Mr Coleridge has in the press, two new volumes of Poems, which will speedily be published.

Mr Card, Author of the History of the Revolutions in Russia, has in the press a Life of Charlemagne, which will make one volume in octavo.

The Rev. John Oldisworth, of Swansea, intends to publish by subscription, a new edition of Nicholls's Paraphrase on the Common Prayer and Psalms of David, with some alterations and observations, taken from various eminent authors.

The Rev. J. H. Bransby, of Dudley, is preparing for the press, (to be published by subscription,) two volumes of Serious Practical Sermons for the Use of Unitarian Christians, particularly those of them who are the heads of families.

Mr William Turnbull, author of the Naval Surgeon, announces a System of British and French Surgery, medical and operative; containing the most modern improvements in the science, arranged on clinical principles; and uniting anatomical information, so far as is necessary for the two subjects of Anatomy and Surgery to illustrate each other. The whole enriched with plates and original delineations, and to form three octavo volumes.

A new edition of Helvetius's Essays, accompanied with a Portrait, and a Life of the author, will be published in a few days.

A new school of practical jurisprudence has been established at Petersburg; in which four professors teach the law of nature and ethics; the Roman law, and the history of Russia; to which is added a course of lectures on the labours of the Commission of Legislation. All the lectures are in the Russian language.

Translations of Archenholz's England and Italy, Gatterer's Art of Heraldry, and Condillac's Logic, have lately been published at St Petersburg; but few original works have appeared. The most interesting of them is a life of Paul I.

M. Djuberg has published the fourth and last volume of his Geography, which treats of the geography and statistics of Sweden.

M. Svedenstierna has published at Stockholm, in one volume 8vo. an Account of his Travels in England and Scotland in 1804, undertaken at the expense of the proprietors of the Great Swedish Iron Works, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the processes used in those of Great Britain. Mineralogy is at present much cultivated in Sweden, where Baron d' Hermelin has added to the stock of knowledge by his Essay of a Mineralogical History of Lapland.

It is intended to establish in Sweden, an Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, their number being very considerable in that country. In the dioceses alone of Upsal, Vexio, Calmar, Ikera, and Carlstadt, more than two hundred and eighty of these unfortunate people have been enumerated.

The Envoy of the Emperor of Morocco at Hamburgh has announced that he wishes to have a Description of Morocco published in Danish by M. Hoest in 1799, translated into Spanish, and has promised a considerable reward to the translator.

Mr Wedel is publishing in numbers, at Copenhagen, an Account of his Tour in the Interior of the Danish Provinces. In 1799, 1800, and 1801, the author visited Zealand, Funen, Jutland, and the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein. He gives detailed accounts of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, of the state of rural and domestic economy, and of the productions, arts, and manufactures of those countries.

Dr Frost, of Aalborg, in Jutland, has begun a new Danish Journal, entitled, "Cimbria," which contains historical, political, and theological essays, and literary news.

An interesting Description of the Nicobar Islands has lately appeared at Copenhagen; from which it should seem that the Danes intend forming a settlement there.

There has been established at Prague, a School for the Deaf and Dumb, which is supported by subscription. The children of those parents who are in good circumstances, are received into the house on paying annually one hundred and twenty-five florins, for which sum they are provided with food, lodging, and instruction; and the directors of this establishment are by these means enabled to afford gratuitously the same advantages to a certain number of deaf and dumb children, belonging to poor parents. The whole is under the direction of M. Florian Klein, who is assisted by other able instructors.

A periodical work is published at Prague, entitled "Hlasatel Cesky," or Bohemian Intelligencer, by John Negedly, I.L. D. and professor of the Bohemian language and literature in the University of Prague. The principal object of the editor is to improve the language and literature of Bohemia; and the articles in the numbers which have already appeared are well calculated for that purpose; consisting chiefly of translations from Lucian, Cicero, Pope, the Messiah of Klopstock, and biographical accounts of eminent Bohemians.

Mr Meiners has published a History of the principal Insurrections which have happened among the Students at the different Universities of Europe.

The third and fourth Volume of Mr Maurice Arendt's Travels in Sweden have appeared. The Author gives a very interesting account of the country.

The Grand Duke of Baden has published an Edict for the regulation of the press, and preventing the piratical reprinting of books in his dominions. To every author who publishes a work, affixes his name to it, the copy-right is secure during his whole life, and during one year after his death it is continued to the person to whom the sale of the work is committed.

The number of students in the univer-

versity of Leyden does not at present exceed two hundred, and those of Utrecht three hundred and sixty.

The King of Holland has appointed a director-general of the Fine Arts, to whom will be committed the care and superintendance of the Royal Museum, and of those in the departments. He is to be president of the Academy of Arts, and editor of a Journal, a number of which is to appear every month; and will endeavour by all means in his power to attract celebrated artists to the Hague. Every year the Academy will adjudge a prize of 3000 florins for the best picture, the subject of which is to be taken from the national history, and one of equal value for the best piece of sculpture; a prize of 2000 florins for the best engraving. Eleven pupils are to be sent to Rome and Paris, and are to reside two years in each of those cities.

A traveller has presented to the Museum of Baltimore, an enormous tooth of a Mammoth, brought by him from the banks of the Missouri. He says, that, while engaged with other persons in researches relative to the existence of mines in the neighbourhood of the river, they found a space of about a quarter of a mile of extent wholly covered, to the depth of six feet, with bones of an enormous size. He offers to procure for any person who will pay him for the expence and trouble, a complete skeleton of the Mammoth, fifty-four feet in length, and twenty-two feet in height. Each of the jaw bones has eight enormous grinders. It is hoped further researches will be made on the spot by some intelligent naturalists.

Through the spirit of enterprize that distinguishes the emigrants, the arts and sciences begin to be introduced in Louisiana. Schools have already been established in several villages. The inhabitants of New Orleans have petitioned Congress to found a college, to be situated two miles from that city, where there will be less danger from the bilious fever, which prevails during the autumnal months. A journal has been begun at St. Louis, entitled the Missouri Correspondent and Illinois Gazette.

Poetry.

AVON BANKS.

Tune.—"*Roslin Castle*".

THE Tweed, the Tay, and bonny Clyde,
In living numbers gently glide
And rural Yarrow flows along
Her native dales in deathless song:
But, Avon, tho' thy banks and braes
Ne'er wore sic braw poetick claes,
Mair dear to me thy velvet vales,
Than Yarrow's bloom bespangled dales.

When luckless love rav'd in my breast,
And robb'd my weary soul of rest,
When Mary fair and cruel maid,
Each vow with cauld disdain repaid;
The hermit woods, sae green an' gay,
That fringe thy stream wi' vernal spray,
Ha'e often heard my doolfou' sang,
And with the wailing numbers rang.

Adown the dale, wi' gracefu' pride,
Lang may thy winding waters glide,
An' aft entice the loving pair,
Amang thy smiling woodlands fair.
But hark—the ruthless fates command
An' I maun seek a foreign land,
With bursting heart I hie away,
Bewitching stream—farewell for ay!!!

London 1807. *T. M C.*

WAITIE's *the* WAUR *o' the* WEAR.

Tune,—"*Fy let us a' to the Bvdle.*"

ON Tysday gaun out i' the einen'
Amang the green woodlands alane,
I heard a fair maid complainin'
An' making a pityfu' maen;
An' this was the mournfu' occasion,
The sourve o' the saut gushin' tear,
An' burden o' her lamentation,
"Auld Wattie's the waur o' the wear."

Ye birds in the green woodlands singing,
Ye shepherds o' dark ravin' Dee,
Ye rocks and ye wild echoes ringing,
Ye cleughs tou' o' gladness an' glee;
Owre Jeanie's sad fate dinna swagger,
Your music delights na her ear,
It sends to her heart like a dagger,
"Auld Wattie's the waur o' the wear."

My daddy for luve o' the tocher,
Ga'e sour-gabbit grey-beard his Jean,
The body dow nathing but clochar,
An' graen like a Brownie at ein;
His jaws canna chow a saft bannock,
He growls like a Norawa bear,
The verra weans cry thro the winnock,
"Auld Wattie's the waur o the wear'.

Slay'd

Gley'd Gibbie thraws on his grey jacket,
It kivers a rukle o' banes,
An' lilts awa' hame like a cricket,
An' craws owre his cleckin' o' weans.
An' lingle-tail'd Tibbie, their mither,
Ca's him bath her joy an' her dear,
Gude sen *Josie Tait* * an' his tether,
For Wattie's the waur o' the wear.

Now wae to the weary Psalm-lelter.
Wha thrice i' the kirk fill't my e'e,
An' wae to the haly Sin-pelter,
Wha kippl't the carl to me,
An' wae to the grey colt that carry't
The sorrowfu' bride o' Troqueer,
An' dool to the day I was marry't
To Wattie the waur o' the wear.

DIRGE.

Written on reading an Account of ROBERT BURNS'S *Funeral.*

From Poems by Robert Tannahill, Paisley. 12mo ‡.

LET grief for ever cloud the day,
That saw our Bard borne to the clay;
Let joy be banish'd every eye,
And nature, weeping, seem to cry,
"He's gone, he's gone! he's frae us torn!
"The ae best fellow e'er was born."

Let shepherds from the mountains steep,
Look down on wi'low'd Nith, and weep,
Let rustic swains their labours leave,
And sighing murmur o'er his grave,
"He's gone, he's gone! &c.

Let bonny Doon, and winding Ayr,
Their bushy banks in anguish tear,
While many a tributary stream
Pours down its griefs to swell the *theme*,
"He's gone, he's gone! &c.

All dismal let the night descend,
Let whirling storms the forests rend,
Let furious tempests sweep the sky,
And dreary-howling caverns cry,
"He's gone, he's gone! he's frae us torn!
"The ae best fellow e'er was born!"

STANZAS.

Written on ALEX. WILSON'S *Emigration to* AMERICA.

From the same.

O DEATH! its no thy deeds I mourn,
Tho' oft my heart-strings thou hast torn,
'Tis *worth* an' *merit* left forlorn,
Life's ills to dree,
Gars now the pearlie, brakish burn,
Gush frae my e'e.

Is there wha feels the melting glow
O' Sympathy, for ither's woe,
Come let our tears the gither flow,
O join my mane!
For *Wilson*, worthiest of us a',
For ay is gane.

He bravely strave 'gainst fortune's stream,
While hope held forth ae distant gleam,
Till dash'd, and dash'd, time after time,
On life's rough sea,
He weep'd his thankless *native clime*,
And sail'd away.

The *Patriot* bauld, the *social brither*,
In him war' sweetly joined thegither;
He knaves reproved without a swither,
In keenest satire:
And taught what mankind owe each ither,
As sons of nature.

If thou hast heard his *wee bit wren*,
Wail forth its sorrows thro' the glen.
Tell, how his warm, descriptive pen,
Has thrill'd thy saul:
His sensibility sae keen,
He felt for all.

Since now he's gane, an' *Burns* is dead,
Ah! wha will tune the *Scottish reed*?
Her *Thistle*, dowie hings its head;
Her *harp's* unstrung;
While mountain, river, loch, an' meed,
Remain unsung.

Fareweel, thou much neglected bard!
These lines will speak my warm regard,
While strangers on a foreign sward
Thy worth hold dear,
Still some kind heart thy *name* shall guard,
Unsullied here.

On the Election of HENRY GLASSFORD *of Dugaldston, as Member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire.*

THE State, involv'd in an impending gloom,
And war's ensanguin'd ensign spread around;
The genius of *Auld* Lennox-shire arose,
Her rights to guard, the threatning storm t'oppose,
With wild maternal eye around she gaz'd,
O is there none, she cry'd, who'll nobly rise,
Who'll dare oppression, dare corruption's art,
And take my people's, take his country's part?

By Dugalston she cast her wand'ring eye,
First of his name, the chief she did espy;
She saw the love of freedom flash his eyes,
She saw the Patriot, the true Scot arise,
Saw

* The Dumfries hangman.

‡ As these poems are the production of a self-taught mechanic, we would particularly recommend them to the reader's attention.

Saw honest worth, and independence shine;
Sweet soothing Hope rose o'er her troubl'd mind,
And with a mother's joy she call'd her fav'rite son:
My future prop, my hope, my stay, my friend,
On thee my all, my honour does depend;
Go, G——, go, acquit the glorious flame,
O! guard thy country's rights, O save her falling fame!

Robert Glasford.

Mr Editor,

It seems to be the universal voice of mankind, that the times preceding our own were better than those in which we live, —and that men were then more virtuous, and consequently more happy. The recollection of these circumstances has forced them to exclaim in emphatic language, O tempora! O mores!

But this opinion, Sir, however general, appears, in a great measure, fallacious. The good qualities of our ancestors are transmitted to us, while their follies and defects are unnoticed,—or if presented to our view at all, are embellished in such a manner as makes them appear in a very different form from what they really are: —they are depicted rather as good than bad properties. The prevailing virtues and vices of these times are exhibited to us as in the light and shade of a painting;—the former being presented in strong and lively colours, while the latter are thrown completely in the shade.

It is owing in a great measure to this prepossession in favour of our forefathers, that whatever they were delighted with, is "Ever charming, ever new" to us their descendants. We become particularly attached to their literary productions,—and their poetical effusions, more especially their songs and ballads are held in the highest estimation and regard.

These last, indeed, though many of them trifling efforts of genius—though destitute of that polished style, and that fluency of diction which characterize the productions of the present day,—possess in general no inconsiderable share of poetical merit:—They abound throughout with an artless simplicity, and a brevity of expression, which makes them entertaining and agreeable, and which must endear them to every enthusiastic admirer of the Scottish muse.

The greater part of these songs treats of love—though not a few of a factious cast—yet these are by no means inconsistent with delicacy or refinement—nor such as have the most distant tendency to hurt the taste of the most scrupulous in matters of decorum, or the feelings of the virtuous mind. Of the amorous ditties some are remarkable for delicacy of sentiment and tenderness of expression—Such is that beautiful little ode beginning "O "gin my love were you red rose," &c. Others are a little inclined to the humourous or witty. Of these the following will serve as a specimen—which, I believe, may justly lay claim to great antiquity; though modernized a little from the continual changes that take place in a living language. I had it from a person who heard it repeated to him when a youth by his grandfather; who also was acquainted with it in his early years. The tune of this song, for similar reasons, I conceive to be ancient—though of this I am not so certain. It, like the generality of old tunes, wants a second part—Such is the Ewe bughts, Marion, &c.

This song is a kind of love parley, or dialogue between a lover and his mistress —which seems to have been a characteristic feature in the *jeu d'esprit* of those times. In Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish border there is a beautiful example of this in the ballad entitled "Proud Lady Margaret."

HE.

"—If you do not grant me love,
This night for thee I'll die."

SHE.

"But ye maun read my riddle," she said,
"And answer my questions three;
"And but ye read them right," she said,
"Gae stretch ye out and die.

"Now what's the flower, the ae first flower,
"Springs either on moor or dale?
"And what is the bird, the bonnie bonnie bird,
"Sings on the evening gale?"

HE.

"The primrose is the ae first flower
"Springs either on moor or dale,
"And the thristlecock is the bonniest bird
"Sings on the evening gale."

SONG.

HE.

As I gaed up to yonder hill,
(Saffron, sage, rue, myrrh, and thyme,)
I met my mistress, her name it was Nell,
"And lass gin ye be a true lover o' mine,

"Ye'll mak' to me a camric sark,
"(Saffron, sage, rue, myrrh, and thyme,)
"Without either seam or needlewark,
"And that an' ye be a true lover o' mine.

"Ye'll wash it out at yonder well,
"(Saffron, sage, rue, myrrh, and thyme,)

"Whar

" Whar water ne'er ran, nor rain ne'er fell,
" And that an' ye be a true lover o' mine.

SHE.

" Now, Sir, since ye've speir't me questions three,
" (Saffron, sage, rue, myrrh, and thyme,)
" I hope you will answer as mony for me,
" And that an' ye be a true lover o' mine.

" Ye'll plough to me an acre o' land,
" (Saffron, sage, rue, myrrh, and thyme,)
" Atwixt the sea beet, and the sea sand,
" And that an' ye be a true lover o' mine.

" Ye'll till it a' up wi' yon cocklehorn,
" (Saffron, sage, rue, myrrh, and thyme,)
" And sow it a' o'er wi' a handfu' o' corn,
" And that an' ye be a true lover o' mine.

" Ye'll cut it a' down wi' a dacker o' leather,
" (Saffron, sage, rue, myrrh, and thyme,)
" And lead it a' in on a peacock's feather,
" And that an' ye be a true lover o' mine.

" Ye'll thrash it a' wi' a cobler's awl,
" (Saffron, sage, rue, myrrh, and thyme,)
" And put it a' up in a mouse's hole,
" And that an' ye be a true lover o' mine.

" And, Sir, whan ye ha'e done your wark,
" (Saffron, sage, rue, myrrh, and thyme,)
" Come to me and get your cambric sark,
" And syne ye shall be a true lover o' mine."

IGNOTUS.

THE LAMENT OF WALLACE,

AFTER THE BATTLE OF FALKIRK.

Air—" *Maids of Arrochar.*"

From Tannahill's Poems.

THOU dark winding Carron, once pleasing to see,
To me thou can'st never give pleasure again,
My brave Caledonians lie low on the lee,
And thy streams are deep-ting'd with the blood of the slain.

Ah! base-hearted treach'ry has doom'd our undoing,
My poor bleeding country, what more can I do?
Ev'n valour looks pale o'er the red field of ruin,
And Freedom beholds her best warriors laid low.

Farewell, ye dear partners of peril! farewell!
Tho' buried ye lie in one wide bloody grave,
Your deeds shall ennoble the place where ye fell,
And your names be enroll'd with the sons of the brave.

But I, a poor outcast, in exile must wander,
Perhaps, like a traitor, ignobly must die!
On thy wrongs, O my country! indignant I ponder.—
Ah! woe to the hour when thy Wallace must fly!

TO LAURA.

WHY are those eyes suffus'd with tears,
Those eyes that us'd to shame the day?
Let Friendship's voice allay thy fears,
And chace those pearly drops away.

Does sorrow fill that gentle breast,
For all the ills of hapless love?
Ah, sure, this prayer sincerely prest,
Shall meet an angel's smile above!

Then chide me not with cold disdain,
But keep thine heart to honour true;
If what I wish I can't retain,
I yield it back again to you.

Ah! then, weep on, my charming maid,
More beautiful thy face appears,
Than e'er in beauty's bloom array'd,
Now cover'd with a lover's tears.

Carlisle. *R. C.*

TO DELIA.

(A LOVE SONG.)

LONG have I strove, long sought to quell,
Those anxious thoughts, to quiet pain,
But in my breast new sorrows swell,
And anguish throbs thro' every vein.
Ah! cruel one, can you thus scorn,
And will you still deride my woes,
Nor let those lips, soft as the morn,
Breathe one soft sigh, to bring repose?
Still can you, unconcern'd, look nigh
Those cheeks, which fade away with grief;
My nights are bitterness, for morn I sigh,
No morn can waft me new relief.
When this pale form's worn out with care,
This soul with Love's more cruel blast,
I'll to some solitude repair,
And there for you I'll breathe my last:
And when you see my mournful bier,
Say, will that bosom heave a sigh?
Say, will those eyes diffuse a tear,
For one who pierc'd by love did die?

B. Z.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 22.

THIS day at two o'clock, pursuant to the Royal Proclamation, the new Parliament met, when the Lord Chancellor (Eldon,) and a great number of Peers, (particularly those of Scotland,) attended, and were sworn in. The Commons being sent for by the acting Usher of the Black Rod, about 150 Members, preceded by Mr Ley, and the other Clerks of the House, appeared at the bar; when the Commission for opening the Parliament being read, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Commons that they should retire to their own House, and chuse a fit person to be their Speaker, and present him next day at 12 o'clock for his Majesty's approbation.

The Commons then retired to their own House, when *Mr Yorke*, in a neat short speech, highly complimentary to Mr Abbot, the last Speaker, moved that he be again elected to the office.—After a few words from some Members, expressive of the great merits and qualifications of the Right Hon. Gentleman, the motion was carried unanimously. Mr Abbot was then conducted to the chair, amidst loud cheers, when he returned his acknowledgements to the House for the high honour they had conferred upon him.

Tuesday, June 23.

The Lords Commissioners took their seats below the Throne, and the Commons being in attendance at the bar,

Mr Abbot said, that the Commons of the United Parliament having, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, their choice had fallen upon him. It, however, became his duty to state, that if his Majesty should be pleased to disallow of the choice they had made, he had no doubt there were many others possessing higher talents for the discharge of the duties of that important station, than fell to his lot.

The Lord Chancellor replied, that the Lords Commissioners had it in command from his Majesty to signify, that his Majesty had had ample and tried experience of Mr Abbot's zeal for the public service, and his eminent qualifications for the office; and that his Majesty, therefore, confirmed the choice of his faithful Commons.

Mr Abbot then claimed, in behalf of the Commons, freedom of speech in debate, freedom from arrest, and free access to his Majesty's person; all which claims were allowed and ratified in the usual terms by the Commissioners.

The two following days, both Houses were employed in swearing in the Members. On Thursday evening upwards of 230 Peers and 500 Commoners had been sworn in; a very unusual number at this season of the year.

Friday, June 26.

At three o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and Lords Aylesford and Dartmouth, took their seats as his Majesty's Commissioners; and the Usher of the Black Rod having directed the attendance of the Commons, an immense number appeared at the bar, with the Speaker at their head.

The Lord Chancellor then delivered the following speech in the name of his Majesty:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to state to you, that, having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his people, his Majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present Parliament to be assembled.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that since the events which led to the dissolution of the last Parliament, his Majesty has received, in numerous addresses from his subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to his Person and Government, and of their firm resolution to support him, in maintaining the just rights of his Crown, and the true principles of the constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence, that he shall experience in all your deliberations a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support, under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty's endeavours have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which his Majesty is connected with the

the Powers of the Continent; of assisting the efforts of those Powers against the ambition and oppression of France; of forming such engagements as may secure their continued co-operation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert, so essential, under any course of events, to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe.

"It would have afforded his Majesty the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to inform you, that the mediation undertaken by his Majesty, for the purpose of preserving peace between his Majesty's ally the Emperor of Russia, and the Sublime Porte, had proved effectual for that important object; his Majesty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his Majesty's squadron in the sea of Marmora, and followed, as it has since been, by the losses which have been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

"His Majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter which should create a diversion in the war so favourable to the views of France; but lamenting it, especially, in the instance of a power with which his Majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection, against the encroachments of France, to the signal and successful interposition of his Majesty's arms.

"His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte to a conclusion, consistent with his Majesty's honour, and the interests of his ally.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the tried loyalty and zeal of his faithful Commons to make such provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last Parliament, as may appear to be necessary.—And his Majesty, bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical administration of the pecuniary resources of the country, has directed us to express his hopes, that you will proceed, without delay, in the pursuit of those inquiries connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to state to you, that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance, at the present moment, of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony among the people; such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the country at home, will give vigour and efficacy to its councils and its arms abroad, and can alone enable his Majesty, under the blessing of Providence, to carry on successfully the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which his Majesty's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek—a peace in which the honour and interests of his kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the world may hope for independence and repose."

After the Commons had withdrawn, the *Earl of Mansfield* rose, and in a well delivered speech, prefaced his motion for an address to his Majesty. His Lordship would never deviate so far from his own conviction, as to afford an unqualified support to any set of Ministers. For the same reasons, he should not enter into a systematic opposition. There were many considerations induced him to propose the address—the general expression of the public sentiment on his Majesty's late conduct—the determination to afford an effectual support to our continental allies—to endeavour at a reconciliation with the Porte—respecting which affairs, he trusted, Parliament would enquire—and more especially, the avowed intention of following up the late enquiries respecting matters of public economy. His Lordship concluded with moving an address to his Majesty, corresponding with the leading features of the speech.

This was seconded in a short speech by *Lord Rolle.*

The Earl of Fortescue rose to move an Amendment. He lamented the necessity he found of opposing what was too generally considered as an act of courtesy towards the Sovereign; but when he reflected upon the means by which the present Administration came into power, it was impossible for him to concur in approving their measures. He would appeal to every Peer in the House, whether there was ever a dissolution at a period in which so much public business was before it? With respect to the present Ministers, they were the very men who had before thrown up the reins of Government in despair. He knew no accession they had obtained, except transferring a Gentleman who had gained considerable eminence in his own profession, to a situation for which he was neither

neither qualified by study or experience, (alluding to Mr Percival, as Chancellor of Exchequer.) His Lordship then read the Amendment, which was of great length, and began with condemning the manifest misconduct of his Majesty's Ministers in advising the dissolution of the late Parliament.

Lord Boringdon said, the Amendment appeared to be better calculated for discussion on a future day—it was wholly irrelevant to the speech. His Lordship maintained the right of the Sovereign, whenever the interests of his people should call for it, to dissolve Parliament, and contended, that the dissolution of last October arose from the rupture of the negociation with *France*. If the termination of a negociation with an enemy was to be converted into an argument for dissolving Parliament, we should have had no less than nine dissolutions in the course of a few years.

Lord Holland said, it was impossible any of the late Administration could concur in the address. He characterized the speech, as one affording food for discussion, as any thing in short but a temperate and conciliating speech. Was it temperate or conciliating to introduce subjects perfectly irrelevant to the general matter of the speech? To introduce a marked censure of the unfortunate events which had taken place in Egypt, and before Constantinople? Was it decorous or parliamentary to say in that House that the late Ministers had endeavoured to embitter the last years of the life of the King? With regard to the expeditions to Egypt, or Constantinople, he would never refuse to take his full share of the responsibility attaching to these measures. Those with whom he acted earnestly wished that an inquiry should take place, and they would not shrink from the discussion. As to the dissolution, he considered it a rash, imprudent, and arbitrary measure, and thinking so, was he to be precluded from expressing an opinion to that effect? Was not the dissolution alluded to, and panegyrised in the Speech and the Address?—How could the late Government do otherwise than refuse to concur in it?

Lord Mulgrave agreed with the Noble Mover of the Amendment, that there could be no compromise between the opinions maintained by the different parties on this great and important question. His Lordship contended that the dissolution in 1784 was quite in point. But there was also the case of the last dissolution. Then there were fewer reasons for resorting to that measure. There was no strong opposition against Ministers. And as to their superior ability, had it been displayed in that ridiculous and absurd negociation with France, which it would seem they feared to bring before the Parliament, and therefore, among other reasons, dissolved it? He then justified the speech for the notice taken of the failures in the Mediterranean, where we had been beaten by the least respected Power in Europe. When we saw the foolish expeditions to Egypt and the Dardanelles, which had disgraced the Nation, and cost the lives of so many brave men, what could any unprejudised man think of the superior talents and abilities which the late Ministers boasted they were possessed of!

Lord Erskine in strong terms reprobated the Dissolution.

Lord Grenville made a very animated speech. He shewed the difference between the dissolutions of 1784 and 1806, compared with the last, and justified, in strong terms, that of 1806, on the ground of giving additional confidence to foreign nations after the termination of the negociation. He preferred septennial Parliaments; but if short Parliaments could be adopted by such means as we had seen, they would lead not only to democracy, but to worse; to an absolute tyranny, burthensome and oppressive to the people. He then went on to shew the great and various difficulties and expences which the dissolution of the last Parliament, in the middle of a session, had occasioned, merely because Ministers had found it necessary for their purposes, to make use of a transient alarm, fearing justly that it would not bear them out another fortnight, nor perhaps outlive another debate in Parliament. He then considered what the public had lost, in other respects, by the dissolution, and adverted to the Scots Judicature Bills, originally received with so much approbation by that House, and to which the Ministers had paid so much attention. In two days he would put those Bills again on the table, and see what Noble Lords could do with them, after the manner in which they had got rid of the examination of the Judges. He then noticed the expiry of the whole Irish Customs Laws, which takes place on the 5th of July next, and the commerce of America now going on contrary to law during our negociation. He severely reprobated the cry of "No Popery."—He went through a variety of other topics in support of the Amendment.

Lord Sidmouth considered the termination of the late Ministry as a national calamity, but thought the prerogative of the King

King to dissolve Parliament unquestionable in principle, and a thing to be expected in the recent change. He could not see any thing in the Address that pledged him so far as to make him withhold his assent.

The *Earl of Selkirk* declared his concurrence in the observations made by the Noble Viscount, and thought that the late dissolution must be balanced by the strength of the reasons which required it. When a set of Ministers had, by their conduct, proved themselves unfit for their situations, a Systematic Opposition was justifiable; but the doctrines that had been maintained in the last Parliament would equally justify an opposition against the best Ministers as against the worst.—When so great a proportion of the House maintained so violent a doctrine, he thought that even though they did not absolutely amount to a majority, a case had occurred that fairly might justify an Appeal to the People.

The *Lord Chancellor* contended, that the communication from the Throne implied no censure on his Majesty's late Ministers; on the contrary, his Majesty's present Government was stigmatised by the amendment, which accused them of manifest misconduct. No part of the speech called for a Parliamentary approbation of the recent measure of dissolution. It was undoubtedly the right of that House, when they thought such proceedings upon constitutional grounds, to impute blame to those Ministers who advised the act of dissolving the Parliament. In the case of last year, there was no reason whatever assigned for the dissolution; though it was the more requisite, as the Parliament before the last was dissolved after a proclamation had been actually issued for its meeting on a certain day for the dispatch of business. For the recent case, he only asked of the Noble Baron to support it on the same principle they had supported the dissolution in 1784. His Lordship adverted to those measures of the late Ministers which more immediately led to the change—and changed for the necessity of such steps as would tend to the due preservation of the constitution in church and state. If it were presumed that, from the act of taking office, the present had advised the dismissal of the late Ministers—then the former were responsible; but such a conclusion he was not disposed to admit. He concluded by saying that the measure of the recent dissolution was warranted by the necessity of the case. Much had been said in the late discussions, without as well as within doors, respecting bringing the Sovereign to the bar of Parliament. He would not go so far as to say that; but he would say, the conduct of the King had been discussed in that House in a manner perfectly novel and unexampled!—(*Hear! hear!*)

The *Earl of Lauderdale* supported the leading arguments advanced by Lord Grenville and other Peers on his side of the House. He reprobated the late dissolution additionally for the critical time in which it took place, which aggravated its injurious consequences. His Lordship took occasion to advert to the indignity which had been offered to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the proceedings on the Scots Peers election, when the announciation of his proxies was not received in the customary respectful manner. Had he fortunately been there, he should have noticed such a pointed omission in a proper manner; and added, that disrespect could not be shewn to any one branch of the Royal Family, without at the same time reflecting on the august head of it.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Lord Hawkesbury replied to the various arguments that had been adduced by Noble Lords on the other side of the House.—He defended what he had said in the last session against the dissolution of 1806, which, he argued, was called for by no necessity, nor was there any assigned.—In the present they proceeded upon great and important grounds. He admitted it was an extraordinary measure of the kind, and that it could be justified only by the special circumstances of the case, by the paramount considerations which would crush all the objections to it, and Ministers were prepared to justify it on their responsibility. He expatiated on the primary duty of preserving the constitution of the country in church and state, as by a succession of Laws established.

The question being loudly called for, a division took place, when there appeared in favour of the address,

Peers present	131	
Proxies	29	
		160
For the amendment—		
Peers present	56	
Proxies	11	
		67
Majority for Ministers		93

Lord Hawkesbury, agreeably to the usual custom the first day of the session, moved the appointment of the Chairman of the Committees of the House, and of their Lordships Committees without doors; and that Lord Walsingham be such Chairman for the present session. The motions were agreed to *nem. dis.*

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, June 26.

ADDRESS ON HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The Speaker read the Speech from the Chair.

Lord Newark rose to move the Address, and called the attention of the House to the leading points of his Majesty's Speech. —It was unnecessary for him to go into any length of observation upon the circumstances which led to the late dissolution of Parliament, when his Majesty thought proper to avail himself of that most constitutional prerogative of his Crown, and appealed to the voice of his people, by calling a new Parliament. Nothing could prove the sentiments of that people more than the affectionate attachment they had shewn to the government, by the number of loyal and dutiful addresses which had been placed at the foot of the throne, and which evinced their determination to support his Majesty against every unconstitutional innovation upon his prerogative, which it was the best interest of his Protestant subjects to support and maintain, and, by the exercise of which, during his long and prosperous reign, his Majesty had uniformly proved himself the watchful guardian of a loyal people. His Majesty's solicitude for an union with the Continental Powers, and the intervention of Russia with the Sublime Porte, he trusted could not fail of success, and must end in a speedy reconciliation with that Power. He regretted the recent occurrences in Egypt, where so many of our brave countrymen lost their lives. The recommendation of his Majesty, respecting the necessity of adhering to the most economical measures in the administration, he was convinced would be strictly observed by his Majesty's present confidential Ministers, and that union which his Majesty so strongly recommended among his People, he was satisfied would be cherished and encouraged by them, as the best and most effectual means to secure a speedy and honourable termination of hostilities between this country and France.—He concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty, which was nearly an echo of the speech.

Mr Hall rose to second the motion. We were assembled, he said, at a most awful and alarming period for this country, and not only the people of this country, but all Europe, looked with anxiety to the result of our deliberations. In adverting to the late dissolution of Parliament, he admired the firmness and dignity with which his Majesty had asserted the rights and prerogative of the Crown, which was the best security of the liberties and happiness of his people. The transactions at the close of the last Parliament were said to be intended for the better security of the Crown, and to quiet the claims of the Roman Catholics; but the measure they proposed was wholly inadequate to that purpose, and only sowed the seeds of mutual dissatisfaction and division. Under these circumstances, the Ministers of that day lost the confidence of the people, and forfeited the approbation of their Sovereign. —It therefore became necessary to resort to the zeal and abilities of those who had been closely connected with that great man (Mr Pitt,) whom, had Providence spared some time longer, would have raised us above these difficulties under which we now suffer. He was the Pilot who had weathered the storm, and, among all the difficulties and dangers of the state, rose superior to every exigency of the times. He commended the vigour displayed in the present expedition, which he hoped would be attended with corresponding effects. The present Ministers were as anxious as their predecessors to promote the Financial Inquiry. He did not hope for an unanimous address, but he begged Gentlemen to consider the situation of the country. He hoped the patriotism he looked for would have an eternal reign.

Lord Hozwick thought it right to rise at the present moment, to call for explanations of the charges and insinuations preferred against the late Ministers, and introduced by the mover and seconder of the address now before the House. He laid claim now, as well as he did before, to the right of considering the acts and sentiments expressed in the name of the Crown as the sentiments of its Ministers. He agreed that unanimity was never so necessary, but he lamented that topics had been introduced which rendered division inevitable. Every Prerogative of the Crown, however unquestionable its existence, was subject, in its application, to the revision of the House of Commons, and of the people at large. He thought the dissolution of the late Parliament inexcusable. His Lordship then went over the whole topics stated by Lord Grenville, and the other Opposition Members in the House of Lords. To the present Administration he had avowed himself to be an enemy—of course, he meant a political enemy alone; and yet he would oppose none of their measures which appeared calculated to serve the country. If he was an enemy to an Administration engendered in Court intrigue; if he was an enemy to an Administration composed of men disagreeing with one another;—if he was an enemy to an Administration which did not possess the confidence of the country; if he was

an

an enemy to an Administration, of the first man of whom he would say nothing—it was because he was convinced that such an Administration was pregnant with the greatest dangers to the King and Constitution. The Noble Lord concluded by moving an amendment to the following effect:

"That by a long experience of his Majesty's gracious conduct, we know his Majesty's invariable wish to exercise his prerogative usefully to the country: but our attachment to his Majesty obliges us to lay before him the culpable conduct of his Ministers, who, within a few months, have advised the Dissolution of the late Parliament, in the midst of its first Session: a measure advised by his Majesty's Ministers, when no differences existed between the two Houses, and when no necessity whatever could justify such a step: That by the interruption of private business, great inconvenience was incurred, and a considerable expence wantonly added to the burthens of the country: That the Dissolution retarded many useful Laws for the encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce; that it either suspended or wholly impeded many most wholesome public regulations; that we feel farther bound to state, that the evil of this measure was aggravated by the injurious pretences under which it was sheltered; pretences which afford no justification of it, but which excited dangerous animosities, at a time when the security of the Empire was endangered, and when the utmost harmony and co-operation ought to have been cherished."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that, whatever might have been the manner in which his Majesty's Ministers had come into power, the speech of the Noble Lord had shewn that it would not meet with his approbation, though he had declared that, in consequence of the state of public affairs, he should give his support to any measures that might be brought forward for the national interest. From the manner in which the Noble Lord had concluded his speech, however, he did not think that he took the proper course to carry that declaration into effect. As the Noble Lord had introduced a variety of topics into his speech, he should endeavour to follow him through all upon which he touched, in the best manner he could; and here he could not but observe, that the great object of the Noble Lord, the sole point to which he seemed to wish to call the attention of the House, was, the Dissolution of the last Parliament. That, with the exception of a few topics, constituted the *gravamen* of his accusation. In the state in which Parliament and the country were placed, his Majesty's Ministers would not have done their duty, if they had let a moment pass without appealing to the people. It was in that sense of duty he acted, when, in conjunction with his colleagues, he had advised his Majesty to dissolve the Parliament at the earliest moment, when that measure could be resorted to, without any material interruption to public business. (*Hear! hear! from the Opposition.*) He repeated, that it was the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to advise the dissolution under the existing circumstances. The Noble Lord assumed that in the interval between the two Parliaments, public money had been issued as in 1784, without any Parliamentary appropriation. As to the fact of the issue of money, the Noble Lord was mistaken, because no such issue had been made, and he was sure the Noble Lord would learn with satisfaction, that the public expenditure had been maintained out of the sums appropriated by Parliament. (*I know what you mean, said Lord Hawick, in a low tone across the table.*) The Noble Lord had observed, that he knew what he meant, in a manner that led him to conclude that the Noble Lord supposed him to be wrong, but he knew himself what he meant, and thought the Noble Lord *mistaken*, as he had been on many occasions.—(*Loud laughing.*)

The Noble Lord had objected to the Dissolution, while the events that caused it were yet fresh, and whilst a cry of "*No Popery*" existed, which had been termed base, false, and beastly, but which had pervaded a great majority of the country; and the Noble Lord had put it to him as a lawyer, or a man, whether he thought that the concessions to the Catholics were a violation of the King's Coronation Oath? But neither the indulgences that had been given to the Catholics, nor the concessions then proposed, were, or would be a violation of the Coronation Oath; he would maintain, that if his Majesty, the obligation of whose oath was personal, thought them dangerous to the Church, they ought not to be forced upon him, on the authority of any Ministers.—(*Hear, hear!*)—The Noble Lord had adverted to his conduct on former occasions, as inconsistent with his present conduct; and the Noble Lord alluded particularly to his conduct in 1801, when Mr Pitt went out of office. He should have recollected what was the situation of the country at that time, and what was the conduct of the receding Minister, who did not retire reluctantly from office, nor oppose his successors with a view to force himself again into office.—

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hear!)—Had any attempt been made to bring his Majesty to the Bar of that House? —(*Hear, hear!*) As to the measure of the Noble Lord, he should solemnly and sincerely declare, that if carried, it would prove extremely dangerous to the Church, because it was only a beginning of a system which was to be followed up by a repeal of the Test Acts on the first convenient opportunity.

Mr Windham reprobated the dissolution of Parliament. As to the cry of the *Church in danger*, he would reply to that by asking the Ministers, whether they believed that themselves? The Catholic emancipation had been the cry that had been raised; they took advantage of it while it lasted. They made their hay while the sun shone. The tide was ebbing from them, and they would soon have been left dry. What was to be thought of a Parliament chosen under such circumstances? What would the people think of it, who wanted a Parliament independent of the Government? What would they think of it, who sought the overthrow of the Government by the destruction of the Parliament? What was to be thought of a Parliament, when a Minister threatened he would dissolve them, unless they should vote with him; a threat from, not the magnitude, but the audacity of which he that time shrunk, though he and his colleagues afterwards acted upon it. The Parliament was dissolved, and they represented the late Ministers as having attempted to force his Majesty's conscience. They sent them to the country to be *torn to pieces*.—(*A loud cry of hear! hear!*)—Thank God, no such event has taken place. The good sense of the people had rejected the cry. The experiment had produced the contrary effect from what was expected. The cry had only prevailed in distant places, where there was no time to remove the delusion. It had not produced any effect in any of those places where the popular voice returned the Members, neither in the city of Westminster, Middlesex, Yorkshire, nor Norfolk. He contended that the King could, in no instance, be constitutionally supposed to act without advisers. In the instance of the dissolution, however, the present Ministers were the avowed advisers, and their conduct in giving that advice evinced a determination to create and take advantage of a public delusion, which had in part produced the desired effect, but the people already repented of, and endeavoured to correct it, according as time afforded the means of reflection and inquiry. It was folly to imagine, that because the danger that had lately threatened us was removed for the moment, it would not again return. Bonaparte having accomplished the subjugation of the other Powers, would return upon us with increased means and increased fury, in a manner that would require all the resources of the country, and "*All the Talents*" (*a loud laugh.*) to effect the public preservation. He did not mean "*All the Talents*" in the sense in which the expression had been cried abroad, but seriously including the talents of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, and the whole country. If there should appear to be room for blame, in the late events in Egypt, he hoped inquiry would fix it where it ought, and where he trusted it would rest.

Gen. Charles Craufurd spoke at some length in justification of the change of Ministers. The late Ministers had brought his Majesty before his late Parliament to answer for that change, and a great portion of that Parliament, though very far from a majority, having taken part against his Majesty, an appeal to the People, to decide between his Majesty and the late Ministers, was determined upon. The people had proved true to the call, and he hoped the House of Commons would acquit itself duly and honourably to the Crown and to the people. He had supported the late Ministers from a high opinion of *their talents*, but he had been deceived. He condemned them for attempting to force themselves on the Crown, by compelling the Crown to dismiss them. Their sublime patriotism had ended in *political suicide*, and confessed *self-murder* of their *body politic!*—(*Loud Laughter.*)

Lord Cochrane hoped, that as each party charged the other with making jobs with a view to influence the elections, the conduct of both, in this respect, would be enquired into. He hoped some third party would arise which would keep aloof from selfish interest, and sinecure places. Unless they acted upon different principles, he would not support either of the present parties.

Lord Milton rose to express his sentiments in favour of the amendment. He could not help adverting to that part of his Majesty's Speech which recommended the renewal of the economic inquiries of the late Parliament.—With what confidence could the nation look for the execution of this pledge to a Ministry, whose first act was to recall to the councils of his Majesty, the man who was declared by a Resolution of that House to be a violator of the law, and a betrayer of the public trust reposed in him. It was true, that individual was afterwards acquitted; but this was an acquittal not from the Resolution, but from the Impeachment that followed; and it

was

was an acquittal not very glorious in its nature or circumstances.—The abruptness of the Dissolution was awkwardly excused by the propriety of making an appeal while the events that rendered it necessary were recent. It was true, there was a policy in profiting by the delusive cry that had been raised, without allowing it time to subside. In all the popular elections that had been delayed, the sense of the people was against the present Ministers. He would vote for the Amendment, in order to shew his determination to oppose, from the outset, a set of men, the first act of whose government was to recall to the King's Councils declared profligacy and corruption.

Mr Robert Dundas hoped the House would excuse him, if he was unwilling to suffer a moment to pass without replying to what had just fallen from the Noble Lord. He contended that the acquittal on the impeachment, from which Lord Melville had not shrunk, left him as clear of imputation as if he had never been accused. If the tribunal was competent, if the prosecution was not remiss, if the verdict was not incomplete, if there was any thing in English justice, it was that an individual so acquitted could not again be arraigned. He looked upon the Resolution against Lord Melville as virtually annulled by his Lordship's acquittal, or he should long since have moved for its erasure from the Journals. If the Noble Lord thought otherwise, let him name a day, and he would be ready to go into the question with him upon a Resolution of censure upon his Majesty's Ministers for the recall.

Mr Grattan thought the conduct of the late Ministers, with respect to the Catholic question, was unjustly censured by those opposite. He could not agree that the late Ministers had deserted the public cause in their conduct with respect to that question. They had not refused to go out of office; but they had refused to give up their principles, and they were dismissed.

Lord Pollington, Mr Whitbread, Mr W. Smith, Lord Temple, and Lord Henry Petty, supported the Amendment.—Mr Canning, Mr Croker, Mr Ryder, Sir A. Wellesley, &c. spoke against the Amendment.

The House then divided—

For the Amendment -	155
Against it - -	350
Majority in favour of Ministers—	195

Adjourned at half past six in the morning.

Saturday, June 27.

Sir Patrick Murray presented a petition from the Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh, for leave to bring in a bill for farther improving the Port of Leith.—He also presented two other petitions.

Mr Lethbridge presented a petition from Mr Palmer of the Post Office, praying for public money as a remuneration for his services. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Howick moved for an account of the number of private bills depending before the House, and which had passed the House, but not received the Royal Assent, at the 27th April, with the stages of each class. This he meant to follow up with certain resolutions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that it was his wish to further the object of the Noble Lord, and thereby render his resolutions unnecessary.

Lord Howick's motion was agreed to.

Lord Howick also moved for a copy of all orders issued from the Public Offices since 27th April last, for collecting duties not authorised by law, it being his object to shew that the duties on goods from America were in this situation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having however stated, that he had it in charge from his Majesty, to lay before the House an Order of Council of 27th May, which, in his opinion, would satisfy the Noble Lord on this head, the motion was allowed to drop; and

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the Paper, which was ordered to be printed.

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Historical Affairs.

TURKEY.

Insurrection at Constantinople.

THE late rupture betwixt the Ottoman Porte and Great Britain and Russia has been followed by one of those lamentable events, which have too often occurred among this cruel and turbulent people. We learn from the foreign journals, that after Admiral Duckworth had repassed the Dardanelles in March last, the Russian squadron under Admiral Senavin, which had been so long stationed in the Adriatic, appeared before these Straits, and landed a considerable body of troops on the islands of Tenedos and Lemnos, from which the Turks attempted to drive them off, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The Russian squadron continued to block up the Straits, through which, we are told, the populous capital of Turkey is usually supplied with all kinds of provisions from the islands and coasts of the Archipelago. In a short time, Constantinople began to feel a scarcity, and considerable discontent was perceived among the lower classes. The Turkish army, too, had been defeated in a battle with the Russians and Servians, who were threatening to march to the capital. About the end of May, the Janizaries likewise became mutinous; the insurrection was now general; the Sultan Selim (who has no sons of his own) was deposed, and his cousin Mustapha placed on the throne. We give the following particulars of this important revolution:

Constantinople, May 31.

A sudden revolution in the Government has occurred here. It is well known that the Janizaries have long been discontented with the Nizam Geddid, or new military tactics. The first symptoms appeared upon the 20th inst. at Cavat, a castle upon the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, in a quarrel between a Janizary and a soldier of the Nizam Geddid, about the new uniform worn by the latter. The Janizary went so far as to reproach the Grand Seignior.—The Commandant of the castle, hearing of this, gave the Janizary a severe reprimand; a bloody conflict immediately commenced, in which the Commandant fell. The insurgents turned their rage against Mahmud Effendi, who was Reis Effendi in 1805, and was lately Inspector of the Fortifications; they pursued him to the opposite shore, and massacred him at Bujukdere, together with his Secretary and two domestics.

On the 26th of May they made their appearance at Constantinople. The Grand Seignior not only granted them an amnesty, but also confirmed their choice of an Albanian as their chief.—Cannon were immediately discharged, probably intended as a signal to the rest of their party. On the 28th, between 2000 and 3000 men had assembled from various quarters, and made themselves masters of the barracks and artillery of Tophana. Other soldiers also joined them.

The insurgents now applied to the Mufti, in order to obtain his consent to the deposition of the Sultan, against whom they objected, that, in consequence of the new measures adopted by him, the laws of Islamnism had been violated; they also urged the propriety of deposing him, as consistent with the laws of the Koran, because in the course of seven years he was without any direct issue. The Mufti found himself obliged to comply with the demands of the insurgents; and, in consequence of his fetwa, the insurrection became general throughout Constantinople. The Grand Vizier sought to allay the storm by the adoption of moderate measures, and sent a very condescending letter to the Janizaries; but it had no effect. He sent them the heads of the Boslangi Baschi, and two of his Ministers, against whom they were bitterly enraged; but even this was of no avail. The *ci devant* Kiaja Bey Ibrahim, against whom the public mind was most prejudiced, had disguised himself, but, being dis-

discovered, he was cut in pieces, and the parts of his body carried about as a spectacle. The Treasurer of the Nizam Gedidid, and one of the Secretaries, shared the same fate.

On the 29th of May, Selim abdicated the throne, and was conducted to the ancient Seraglio; his cousin Mustapha, a son of Abdul Hamed, was brought out and proclaimed Emperor. He is a very spirited young man about 28 years of age.

When he came to the Mosque of Achmet, he was saluted by loud acclamations from the Janizaries. Mustapha IV. the new Emperor, has given the Ex Sultan Selim assurances of his care and protection.

The Kaimakan and the first Dragoman are both reinstated in their offices: Aled Effendi, the late Ambassador at Paris, is appointed to succeed the present Reis Effendi, who is with the army.

[This revolution is not considered, in the foreign papers, as favourable to the English and Russians; nor has it been followed by any cessation of hostilities, of the progress of which some farther details are given, but they are now wholly uninteresting.]

EGYPT.

Dispatches have been received from Gen. Mackenzie Fraser, giving a detailed account of the late unfortunate affairs in Egypt.—They were occasioned in a great degree by a reliance upon the assistance of the Mamelukes, who disappointed the expectations of the British Commander.

From the London Gazette.

Downing Street, July 17.

Dispatches of which the following are copies and extracts, addressed to the Right Hon. Wm. Windham, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his Majesty's troops in Egypt.

Extract of a Letter from Major General M'Kenzie Fraser to Mr Secretary Windham, dated Alexandria, May 1. 1807.

I have now the honour to inclose you herewith, two dispatches from Brigadier General Stewart, commanding the troops before Rosetta; and as he has been so very circumstantial, I scarcely need say any thing further, than that I feel assured, however unsuccessful we have been, no blame can possibly attach to the brave officers and men employed on this service.

Brigadier-General Stewart, though wounded the very day of his arrival before the place, never quitted his post, but continued in the command till the last moment with his usual activity and perseverance.

I feel it but justice also to add my fullest testimony to the active zeal and co-operation of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, and the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, without whose indefatigable exertions the most arduous part of the service could not have been carried on.

To Captain Hallowell, who accompanied this expedition, as he did the former one, I cannot sufficiently express my obligations. Whatever success we have had since our operations commenced in this country, has been materially owing to his local information and active zeal; and I am well convinced that in our late reverses, our losses and misfortunes were materially lessened by his gallant and zealous co-operation.

SIR, *Rosetta Lines, April* 28. 1807.

I have the honour of stating, that on the 3d inst. I marched with the division of infantry under my command from the eastern heights of Alexandria to the Wells of Aboukir; the cavalry, artillery, and engineers' stores had been previously forwarded to the Caravansera. This post had been retained with much spirit by a detachment of the marines, after the retreat of the army under Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, and was of essential value to our present operations.

The greatest part of the 4th inst. was employed in passing the infantry and camels to the Caravansera, in landing guns and ammunition, and in substituting the latter and entrenching tools for camp equipage.

A body of 200 seamen, under Lieut. Robinson, were added to the army. Captain Hallowell kindly offered to accompany me; he has since continued with the army, and I cannot sufficiently express how infinitely obliged every department has been by his active co-operation.

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The village of Edko was understood to be favourable to us. A more certain supply of water, and a less precarious communication with our fleet, offered themselves by the lake than by the northern shore. To advance upon Rosetta by the route of Edko was preferred to that of Marabaut. Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod, to whom I entrusted the advance of the army, consisting of the light infantry battalion, three companies of the 78th regiment, two six pounders, and a detachment of dragoons, moved forward towards Edko on the 4th; he took a strong position behind that village early next morning. On the 5th the army advanced to the same position; Captain Nicholls, of the marines, was left in command at the Caravansera, with a detachment of 40 rank and file.

In consequence of information of the enemy being established in force at the village of Hamet, it was advisable to occupy that post on our advance to Aboumandour; our rear would by this measure be secured during the operations against Rosetta, and an uninterrupted communication be established with the depot on the lake Edko. Lieut. Col. M'Leod accordingly advanced upon Hamet on the 6th instant; he met with some of the enemy's cavalry about a league from that village, whom he caused to retire after a slight skirmish; being reinforced by the grenadiers of the 78th regiment and De Rolle's, he pushed forward and occupied the post without opposition. The enemy retired across the hill, with the loss of one or two horsemen; the main army followed, and halted for the night in the plain, the 78th regiment forming the advanced line. Early on the 7th, Lieut. Colonel M'Leod's division was relieved in the post of El Hamet by a detachment of 276 rank and file of De Rolle's regiment, under the command of Major Vogelsang; it then marched across the plain to the height of Aboumandour; possession was then taken of this important post without opposition. The main army arrived at the sand hills which encircle Rosetta, about mid day, and lost no time in investing the place. The corps advanced in succession from Aboumandour, and drove the enemy every where into the town in an animated manner. Our line lodged itself behind the sand hills, within half musket shot of the walls.

From the great extent of the town, it was found impossible that our small army could invest more than one half; an attack which the enemy made on us in the afternoon, shewed the inadequacy of our means to attack a large proportion. A line was accordingly taken up from the Nile to the front of the Alexandrian gate, thence retiring towards the plain where our dragoons were posted. A mortar and some guns were brought into play early in the afternoon. These were answered by the shouts of the Albanians from their walls, and by incessant discharges of musketry thro' the loop-holes and crevices which were innumerable.

In conformity with your instructions, Captain Hallowell and I sent, on the 8th inst. a summons, and favourable terms to the civil and to the military Governor, accompanied by an address to the inhabitants. We were requested by the former, in their answer, to await their receiving instructions from Cairo, for which purpose a temporary suspension of hostilities was proposed. It not being expedient to accede to this, we continued to batter the town; and by the 10th, had two mortars, two twelve-pounders, a howitzer, and 6 pounder, in play; on the 12th, a work of five 6-pounders, and 32 pound carronades was completed, immediately opposite to the Alexandrian gate.

Skirmishes on our left were in the mean time frequent, the cavalry having room there to act.—On the 10th a more general demonstration was made, with the object of drawing us within the fire from the walls; on this occasion the dragoons and the 78th regiment repulsed them with much spirit on the left while a rapid advance of the light infantry on the right, again compelled them to retire within the town.

The summons was repeated to the Albanian Chiefs on the 14th; with the nature of their summons you are acquainted. Our flag of truce was thrice fired at; and it was only by means of a great reward, that a common Arab could be induced to be the bearer of any communication with such enemies. Having been informed by you of the co-operation which was likely to exist between us and the Mameluke Beys,

I availed myself of this in our message to the enemy; he seemed, however, to be indifferent to it. Of either message or letter I have heard no more, and have reason to apprehend that the unfortunate Arab has been beheaded.

Symptoms of attack appearing against El Hamet, I detached another gun to that part, and reinforced the detachment there to 300 men.

From the 12th to the 18th nothing extraordinary occurred. Relying on the approach of the Mamelukes, every exertion was continued in getting up stores, ammunition, and provisions from the depot on the lake. This service was attended with considerable fatigue, the route being for a space of nearly seven miles over deep sands. In the execution of the service on the lake, I cannot sufficiently express the merit of Lieutenant Tilly, of the Tigre, who had charge of this department; he was indefatigable, and without his uncommon exertions on the muddy shore of a shallow lake, it would have been impossible for our army to have so long maintained its position before Rosetta.

On the 15th, the enemy gave our right flank considerable annoyance, by two guns in separate batteries, on the opposite bank of the river; of these it was necessary to dispossess them. Major M'Donald, 78th regiment was detached across the river, in front of Aboumandour Mosque, before day-light on the 16th, with 250 men; Lieutenant Robinson, of the Tigre, accompanied the Major with 40 seamen, whose services were particularly valuable; he made a circuitous march, and arrived in rear of the batteries by dawn of day; he captured, and completely destroyed them, and fired several rounds into the town from their own guns; he then sent the guns, with twelve camels and a considerable number of tents, across the river. The enemy receiving reinforcements, the Major retired, and effected this service in equally good stile; although under fire from the enemy, he reimbarked the whole of this detachment in the best order, and had only four men wounded. I have particularly to state, that much of the good fortune which attended this enterprize may be attributed to Captain Halloweil; by his exertions a sufficiency of small craft were discovered under water, were raised, and during the dark of the night of the 15th, were so well prepared, that nearly the whole of the detachment was conveyed from shore to shore at one turn.

Twenty-five armed fellahs, who formed part of a large body detached against us from Cairo, were yesterday captured near El Hamet. They had killed their own chief, and were wandering near our post more with a view to plunder than of hostility.

Nothing of moment has this day occurred.—The general report of the approach of the Mamelukes, with which I have been favoured by you, and which I find confirmed by the emissaries that I send out, (some of whom state that they are at Jerrana, and others that they are at Algam) induce me to persevere in my present system of attack. We have done great damage to the town, and have not thrown less than three hundred shells from mortars alone. The indifference, however, of the enemy to the miseries which are unavoidably caused to the inhabitants, is manifest. Although his force be said to exceed three hundred cavalry, eight hundred Albanians, and one thousand armed inhabitants, yet, from the extent, and from the peculiar nature of his lines of defence, to attempt an assault is decidedly not an adviseable measure. Our success will depend on the arrival of the Mamelukes, in conjunction with whom a force may be immediately thrown on the opposite side of the Nile; the doing this at present is impossible. Our enemy is strong in cavalry, we have none; and the Delta is peculiarly calculated for that arm.

In the mean time the post of Hamet becomes of greater value as our friends are expected to approach; every effort shall be made to retain it. I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed, wounded and missing to this day, inclusive; and I have the satisfaction to add, that the greater number of those who are wounded are only slight cases.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Stewart, Brig. Gen.

Camp, Eastern Heights, Alexandria,
April 25. 1807.

Sir,

I have the honour of reporting to you, that I yesterday returned to this position with the remains of the army lately

utmost, but if likely to be forced or lately under my command. The events which have attended the service on which that army has been engaged, have been of a peculiar nature, and the result has been as peculiarly unfortunate. I feel it therefore to be incumbent upon me, in justification of my own conduct, and in justice to those brave men who have been my companions in arms, to intrude upon your attention a more than ordinary detail of our proceedings.

I had the honour of stating in my last, that the expectation of the junction of the Mamelukes had chiefly induced me to persevere in the attack of Rosetta: Every exertion was continued to be made by such artillery as we could command, in reducing the enemy to surrender, but without effect: The mistaken ground upon which we were acting respecting the Mamelukes, and the general deception of our informers, were now about to become manifest.

On the 19th the enemy left his position opposite Hamet, and crossing the river near Elfine, established himself there.

He advanced from Dibet against Hamet on the same day, and attacking Major Vogelsang's position on the left, was repulsed with loss; a diversion was made at the same time at Rosetta, in a sortie against the left of our lines, by about 80 cavalry and 200 infantry; the 35th regiment and the dragoons were engaged; they repulsed the enemy with much spirit, and drove him as usual to his walls. The 35th had in this affair two killed and 14 wounded.

The same evening I detached the light companies of the 35th and of De Rolle's to the post of El Hamet, under the command of Captain Tarleton of the former. His orders were to drive the enemy across the Nile, either during that night, or early next morning.—On attempting to effect this service on the 20th, the enemy was found to be powerful in cavalry, and Captain Tarleton retired. I must here state the nature of the position of Hamet; From Lake Edko to the Nile is an isthmus about two miles and a half in extent, varying according to the depth of water in the lake. The remains of a deep canal with high banks extend from the river nearly two-thirds across this isthmus; the banks command the plain on either side. The village of Hamet is on the southern side of the canal, about half way across; its inhabitants were friendly to us. On the banks of the Nile, and at Hamet, are the only two regular passes through the banks of the canal. At each of these was posted a gun, and a proportion of Major Vogelsang's detachment. From the termination of the canal to the lake is a plain, passable by cavalry. A picquet guarded this flank.

As Captain Tarleton retreated, he divided his detachment; he directed the march of his own company to the left position, and sent the De Rolle's, reinforced to 100 rank and file, to Hamet village. While crossing the plain, the latter detachment, under Captain Reinack's orders, was suddenly attacked by 200 cavalry, and as it should appear, was with little opposition routed; two-thirds were cut to pieces. Report of this reached me by 11 o'clock in the forenoon; I detached Lieut.-Col. Mac-Leod with two companies of the 78th regiment, one of the 35th, a picquet of dragoons under Captain Delancy, and a 6-pounder, to reinforce the post, and take the command. Two more companies followed in the afternoon, with a day's provision for his whole force, ammunition, &c. all which arrived safely. On the arrival of the reinforcement, the enemy retired towards Dileg, and I received assurance from the Lieutenant-Colonel, before sunset, of the perfect security of his post; he had detached three companies, the dragoons and a 3-pounder under Captain Tarleton's orders, to the plains on the right, and had reinforced the centre post by a company of the 35th regt.; the average strength of these companies were 60 rank and file.

During this day, the enemy made no movement against our lines at Rosetta, but sent reinforcements to Hamet from the town by the right bank of the Nile. I visited the post of Hamet during the night of the 20th, and had the good fortune to escape the enemy's cavalry, who had turned Captain Tarleton's position at sun-set, to the number of 150. Having reconnoitred the line of defence, which I found to be weak in many parts, and very extensive, I confirmed my former instructions to Lieut.-Col. M'Leod, viz. that he should defend the post to the

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turned by a numerous cavalry, that he should concentrate and *appuyer* himself upon the lake; that if this was not feasible, he should fall back on the main army. I at the same time concerted measures for a general retreat on the succeeding night, unless certain intelligence of the Mamelukes should arrive on the 21st.

Although he had one-third of my force under his orders, I gave him reason to expect a reinforcement of 800 men more, with ammunition, on the ensuing morning.

About seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st, I received the following express from him: "The cavalry were not to be seen this morning; but to my utter astonishment, from 60 to 70 large germs, and a large brig, are now coming down the Nile upon us. I do not know what to say of this; it appears, undoubtedly, a reinforcement to the enemy, and one of considerable magnitude. I take it for granted they have gun boats among them. I must make preparation, and be ready to retire upon you; let me know as soon as possible." My answer, immediately dispatched, was not received, the dragoon being unable to penetrate to the post. The reinforcement also, which had marched under the orders of your aid-de-camp Captain A'Court, was obliged to return. Not a moment was to be lost in breaking up from the position before Rosetta, and in supporting the Hamet detachment. The advance upon us of a strong body of cavalry in that direction, prevented my detaching single corps to their relief, and it was necessary that the whole army should move together. The field guns were first withdrawn from the batteries; all camels were laden with ammunition and indispensable stores: the carronades and mortars kept up their fire on the town to the last moment that could be spared, and were then destroyed and buried; all spare ammunition and stores were set fire to and blown up. The picquets remained in their fleeches until the field train, the wounded, and the stores were assembled in the plains, under the charge of the 78th and De Rolle's regiment, which formed a square round them. The brave 35th then retreated, followed by the picquets. The enemy, sallying from the town in all directions, surrounded our square; but the bold front which the 35th kept, under the command of Captain Riddle, and the flanking position of the light infantry battalion, under Major O'Keefe on the heights of Aboumandour, prevented him from making any impression.

Nothing could surpass the steadiness of the troops you had entrusted to my command. The 35th regiment fired by its wings and platoons retiring; and the 78th with its front rank kneeling, as during the movements of a field day. Under the direction of Colonel Oswald, who regulated proceedings in the rear, I felt confident of the good conduct of the whole. About ten o'clock our little army advanced across the sandy plain, in a direction for the lake Edko, and the right of the Hamet position. We arrived there about one o'clock, under continual fire, and after a sultry march; our loss was not, however, considerable, the greater body of the enemy being kept at a distance by the fire of our artillery from the flanks of the square. To my surprise not an individual of the Hamet detachment joined us on our march, nor could firing be heard in that direction; our last account of their proceedings left them warmly engaged near to the village of Hamet on the Rosetta side. Failing to meet them on the shore of the lake, it was necessary, in some measure, to retrace our steps, and to look for them nearer to El Hamet. This could be effected by gaining some sand hills, which were about a mile on our left. Our march was accordingly directed towards them; the light infantry now leading the front of the square, advanced with activity, and the enemy who occupied them, dispersed in all directions. From those hills, which completely commanded a view of the plain and Hamet position, the enemy were seen to be in possession of the latter, and not any appearance of our detachment in the former. It was apparent they had either effected a separate retreat to Edko, or been compleatly defeated; in either case, it was advisable, under all circumstances, that the army should continue its original retreat; this was resumed in the same good order as before; the left being flanked by the lake, the enemy ceased to pursue us.—Our casualties during

ring this retreat did not exceed 50 killed and wounded, and none were captured.

The loss of the enemy was considerable, but we made no prisoners. By sunset we arrived at the depot. Lieut. Tilly, with his usual activity, had, in consequence of my express to him in the morning, safely embarked all the provisions and stores. Having left our wounded and our 12-pounder on board germs here, and refreshed the army, we advanced to Edko, and took up our former position about two o'clock in the morning.

On the 22d, the whole of the stores which were at Edko, were safely embarked for the Caravansera, when the army marched for that post, and arrived in the afternoon without opposition.

On the succeeding day the troops embarked for Aboukir Wells; the Caravansera was blown up under the directions of Captain Hallowell.

No certain intelligence has reached me respecting the fate of the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel MacLeod. General report confirms their defeat in the afternoon of the 21st, and states many of them to be prisoners. On this I will make no comment. Every step which a sense of duty could dictate was taken in order to secure the post of Hamet; and it will, I sincerely trust, appear to you, that none which prudence could suggest were omitted, in order that a junction should be formed with the detachment. That our unfortunate comrades did their duty must not be doubted; that all was lost but honour, when they surrendered, must also not be doubted.

The General, in conclusion, expresses his peculiar obligations to Colonel Oswald, his second in command, and the naval officers, whose zealous endeavours, he observes, deserve a better fortune.

The Gazette contains another letter from Gen. Fraser, dated Alexandria, May 6th, announcing the arrival of Lieutenant Mathison, from Cairo, with a flag of truce. He was sent for the purpose of being exchanged for some Albanians, whom it had been thought necessary to send away from Alexandria. He brought intelligence that the Mamelukes had certainly made peace with the Viceroy of Egypt.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.

From 6th to 18th April, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file killed.—*Wounded*, Brigadier-Gen. the Hon. W. Stewart: Brigade-Major Lieut. R. Cust, 35th regiment, 1st battalion; Captain Jodderel, 2d batt. 35 regiment, since dead; Lieut. Hensworth, 31st light infantry battalion; 6 serjeants, 60 rank and file, and 5 horses.—From 19th to 21st April, 5 rank and file killed.—*Wounded*, Capt. R. H. Dick, 78th regt. Lieuts. Arthur Dally, and Phillot, of the 35th, 10 serjeants, 85 rank and file, and 7 horses.—*Missing*, Royal Artillery, * Lieut. Dunn; 20th Light Dragoons, * Capt. John Delancy, * Assistant Surgeon Gibson; 35 regiment, Captains Tarleton, * M'Allister and Pike, Lieutenants Westerman, Wilkinson, and * Walker; 78th regiment, 2d battalion, Lieut.-Col. P. M'Leod, * Capt. Colin. C. M'Kay, Lieut. W. M. Dick, * John Mathison, * Malcolm M'Gregor, Christ. M'Kay, * A. Gallie, * P. Ryrie, and Archibald Christie, * Ensign Jo. Gregory, * Assistant Surgeon A. Leslie; De Rolle's regiment, 2 Majors, 5 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns. Missing, besides the officers, 25 serjeants, 8 drummers, 485 rank and file.—Those marked * are known to be prisoners of war at Cairo, or in the Turkish camp, as are most of the officers of the foreign regiments. There are also prisoners at Cairo, Lieutenants Tynmore and Love, and three privates of the marines, who were carried away from the Caravansera by the Bedouin Arabs, Captain V. Taberna, of the Guides, and Mr Forbes, of the Commissariot department.

The attempts made by the Commander of the British troops in Egypt, to attach the Beys to our interest, have wholly failed. They considered our invasion as a design to usurp the sovereignty of the country, and have joined the Turks against us.—Without cavalry, it is impossible for our army to stir from their lines, or, for any length of time, to subsist within them; and, under these circumstances, we anxiously wish to hear of the early evacuation of Alexandria. It is painful to see the laurels we so proudly won on the sands of Egypt thus prematurely wither, and the influence which should have attended our victories and services productive only of hostility and contempt.

Portugal.

Earthquake at Lisbon.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Lisbon on the 6th of June. The following letter contains some interesting particulars:

Lisbon, June 12.

"At four o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 6th inst. a shock of an earthquake was felt here, of more force, and longer continuance, than has been experienced since the dreadful one in 1755. In all parts of the city and suburbs the city was abandoned, and the inhabitants on their knees, and the greater part, in most piteous and lamentable tones, supplicated the Divine mercy. The universal impression was, that a shock so alarming would be presently followed by others more fatal, and whilst some, with a pious resignation, awaited the expected crisis, others gave way to a frantic despair, and nothing could exceed the general terror. Happily, however, it terminated with the first great shock. The dread which it excited caused vast numbers to leave the city, and to pass that night in the open fields, but an undisturbed tranquillity continued, which in, the course of next day, restored order, and dispelled the agitations which, more or less, every one suffered. It was preceded by a terrific subterranneous noise, such as thunder might be supposed to produce, if pent up in the bowels of the earth; and when the shock commenced, its violence gave repeated and perfectly visible motion to every building in the city. I have conversed with several who were living here when the great earthquake happened, which destroyed Lisbon in 1755, and they all agree that the violence of that did not exceed this, but it was of much longer continuance, and many times repeated. Had this lasted two seconds longer, half Lisbon would have been in ruins. As it is, there are few houses that do not exhibit some proofs of its effects, though, except from old dwellings that were thrown down, and which caused two deaths, and several fractured limbs, the injury has not been great. The convents and churches have suffered most.

"The house we occupy is uncommonly strong, with walls two feet and a half thick, but it is shattered from one end to the other, more or less, and in some parts the fractures extend from top to bottom. The ships in the river experienced a sensation similar to what is felt, when striking and passing over a ridge of rocks. According to the best authenticated opinions as to its duration, it lasted from seven to ten seconds. It was equally felt at Cintra and at Mafra, where the Royal Family were. The Princess, who possesses great fortitude and presence of mind, snatched up her infant, and ran with it in her arms into the garden; the Prince Regent sunk under the alarm, and remained insensible for a considerable time.—A subsequent shock, but of so slight a nature as not to be felt by the generality of the people, is ascertained to have occurred about eight o'clock on Wednesday morning the 10th inst. It was felt more sensibly at Mafra, and other places, than here."

War on the Continent.

This bloody contest is again terminated, at least for a time. After a series of hard fought battles, an armistice was signed by the belligerent powers on the 23d of June. We have collected the following details from the accounts of both sides.

Hostilities were recommenced by the Russians, who, previous to the 4th of June, occupied an irregular line from Braunsberg and the Frische Haff to Heilsberg and Rastenburgh. Heilsberg was their central point, and appears to have been strongly fortified; its position is important, as being on the Alle, and in the direct road to Konigsberg. The French occupied a line rather more irregular than the Russians, and much longer, extending from Elbing to Ostrolenka. Leibstadt and Guttstadt were included in it. There was some fighting on the 4th, when the Russians were repulsed in an attempt to cross the river near Braunsberg. On the 5th, the Russians, with the whole of their right wing, made an attack upon the 1st, 4th, and 5th divisions of the French army. The 1st division seems to have been severely handled, and Bernadotte, who headed them, was wounded in the neck. The Russians are, however, stated to have been repulsed, and pursued beyond Wippen.

It

In the more serious attack upon Marshal Ney, at Guttstadt, the French also claim the victory; but it would appear, from their own accounts, that he was beaten, and lost his baggage and considerable magazines. The French were compelled to evacuate Leibstadt. On the 6th and 7th Ney was again attacked; the Cossacks turned his flank, and got in his rear, and it may be inferred that he was again beaten, for, on the 8th, we find the Russians retaining the positions, Guttstadt and Leibstadt, from which they had first driven the French. On that day Bonaparte sent forward Lasnes and Ney, and a strong force of cavalry, towards Guttstadt, to dislodge them. The Russians fought with the most determined bravery, and the possession of Guttstadt was contended for in its very streets: it was set on fire, according to some accounts, and burnt to the ground. The Russians now fell back upon their strong post of Heilsberg, before which they posted a strong body of cavalry and infantry; this body was attacked, and it was not till nine at night that it retreated to the intrenchments which had been thrown up at Heilsberg. The whole of the 12th seems to have been spent in manœuvring. Berthier's corps, by turning the right wing of the Russians, cut them off from Landsberg, while Davoust, throwing himself along the Alle to the right of Heilsberg, menaced the Russians' left, and threatened to cut off their retreat on that side. At ten at night, on the 11th, Bennigsen, who had been making demonstrations of an intention to attack, retreated to the right bank of the Alle, the French not molesting him. The loss in these engagements was very great, and said to be nearly equal on both sides,—amounting, together, to upwards of 20,000 in killed and wounded.

After the Russians had left Heilsberg, and thrown themselves on the right bank of the Alle, the French, following them, took the course of the Alle on the left bank, and on the 13th their advanced guard entered Friedland, but were forced afterwards to evacuate it by the Russian cavalry.—On the 14th a general engagement took place about one in the afternoon. Bonaparte divided his army; three divisions he sent to manœuvre against Heilsberg, whilst, with the two other divisions, he attacked the Russians at Friedland. This battle is acknowledged to have been most obstinately contested, and, according to private accounts, had the skill of the Russian officers borne any proportion to the courage and constancy of their men, victory must have declared for the Russians; but they were at last obliged to give way, leaving from 15 to 18,000 dead on the field, with 80 pieces of cannon; while the loss of the French, according to their accounts, did not exceed 1500 killed and 3000 wounded! The Russian accounts say they lost only 20 pieces of cannon, and these all damaged in the action, and that the loss of the French even exceeded that of the Russians. Night put an end to the battle. The 15th was spent by the French in manœuvring on the left bank of the Alle, to cut the Russians off from Konigsberg; and by the Russians, in effecting their retreat along the right bank of the Alle, to Wehlau, on the Pregel. They crossed the Pregel, destroyed all the bridges, and took the road to Tilsit, on the Niemen.

Meanwhile M. Murat was engaged with the Prussians, under General Lestocq, before Konigsberg. Having taken them in flank, he forced them to fall back upon Konigsberg. On the 14th, two of the Prussian columns that appeared in front of the town were cut off, and the French took the suburbs. On the 15th and 16th they threw up works before it, but the advance of the French to Wehlau, and the retreat of the Russians across the Pregel, obliged the Prussians to evacuate Konigsberg, and the French took possession of it.—They found there, according to the French bulletin, a rich booty; 200 large vessels from Russia are stated to have been lying in the port loaded! and 160,000 stand of arms from England are said to have been found in the arsenal; (the statement is ridiculous.)

The Russians, after crossing the Pregel, retreated to the Niemen, which they crossed, destroying the bridges as they passed. Bonaparte followed them to the Niemen, and entered Tilsit on the 19th. This was the boundary of the victor's career.

Such are in substance the foreign accounts of the progress and termination of this short but decisive campaign, and

and they are in a great measure confirmed by dispatches which Government have received from Lord Hutchinson, which are said to be in substance as follows:—

"At the commencement of hostilities, the advantage was in favour of the Russians. At Heilsberg, in particular, the French were completely beaten, but on the 14th the Russians sustained a dreadful defeat; their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners being, it is believed, little short of 20,000 men.—The loss of the French was not known; but, from the immense number of men engaged, and from the unparalleled obstinacy with which every inch of ground was for a long time disputed, the number of their killed and wounded was believed to be little inferior to that of the Russians. The Russian army had retired behind the Niemen, and was falling back upon its reinforcements; 30,000 men were expected to join it within four days of the date of the dispatches, and 30,000 more had arrived at Wilna. Mr Johnson, the bearer of the dispatches, left Lord Hutchinson at Memel, with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia."

It appears that the battle of the 14th of June, (which was likewise the anniversary of the famous one of Marengo in 1800) was followed by the same consequence as attended that battle, and likewise that of Austerlitz,—an armistice. We have no positive information on which we can depend, as to the party who first proposed this measure. The French ascribe it to advice given by Gen. Bennigsen to the Emperor Alexander, and that the proposition came from him. In the two former instances, we know for certain that Bonaparte himself was the first who proposed the armistice, and that only a few hours after the engagements had ceased. The Russian accounts likewise state, that Marshal Duroc came twice to Gen. Bennigsen (on the 17th and 18th,) and that the second time the terms offered by Bonaparte appeared so advantageous, as to induce the Emperor Alexander to accede to the proposal of an armistice. In the 80th French bulletin of the grand army, however, we have the following particulars respecting it.

Near Tilsit, the annexed notes, numbered I. and II. were transmitted to the Grand Duke of Berg, and afterwards the Russian Prince Lieut. Gen. Labanoff passed the Niemen, and had a conference for an hour with the Prince of Neufchatel.

No. I.

The General in Chief, Bennigsen, to His Excellency Prince Bagrathion.

"After the torrents of blood which have lately flowed in battles, as sanguinary as frequently repeated, I could wish to assuage the evils of this destructive war, by proposing an armistice, before we enter into a conflict, into a new war, perhaps still more terrible than the former; I request you, Prince, to make known to the chiefs of the French army this intention on my part, of which the consequence may have effects the more salutary, as a General Congress has already been proposed, and may prevent a useless effusion of human blood. You will afterwards transmit to me the result of your proceeding, and believe me to be, with the most distinguished consideration,

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

B. Bennigsen."

No. II.

"General—The General Commander-in Chief has addressed to me a letter relative to the orders which his Excellency has received from his Majesty the Emperor, directing me to communicate to you its contents—I think I cannot better comply with his intention, than by transmitting to you the original.—I request you at the same time to send me your answer, and accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I am, General, your most humble and obedient servant,

June 6-18. Bagrathion."

At the above conference the armistice certainly was agreed on, for it was finally ratified on the 23d of June by the Emperor Alexander.—The terms as follows:

Armistice between France and Russia.

As his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, are anxious to put an end to the

the war which has so long divided the two nations, they have in the mean time resolved to conclude an armistice. Their Majesties have named and empowered the following Plenipotentiaries, viz. on the one part, the Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal of the Empire, Major General in the Grand Army; and, on the other part, Lieutenant General Prince Labanoff Von Rostrow, Knight of the order of St Anne, Grand Cross; who have agreed upon the following preliminaries:—

Article 1. An armistice shall take place between the French and Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time, a peace may be negociated, concluded and signed, to put an end to that bloodshed which is so contrary to humanity.

Art. 2. If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this armistice, which God forbid! the party so inclining shall be bound to signify this at the head quarters of the other army, and hostilities shall not again commence until one month after the above notification.

Art. 3. The French and Prussian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, and Officers shall be appointed for that purpose. During the four or five days requisite for the conclusion of this armistice, the French army shall undertake no hostilities against the Prussians.

Art. 4. The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Churisch Haff, the Tilsit arm of the Niemen, and up the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Arma at Stakhin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Rozana, Lipsk, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomoz, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Bobra in the Narew, and from thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tytyoczyni, Suratz, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Churisch Nehrung the limits shall be at Nidden.

Art. 5. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, shall name plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are to be provided with the necessary powers for negociating, concluding, and signing a definitive peace between these two great and powerful nations.

Art. 6. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, in order to proceed immediately to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall take place by rank for rank, and man for man.

Art. 7. The exchange of the ratifications of the present armistice shall take place within 48 hours, or sooner, if possible, at the head-quarters of the Russian army.—Done at Tilsit, this 21st of June 1807.

(Signed)

The Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal
ALEX. BERTHIER.
Prince LABANOFF VON ROSTROW.

Approved of, Tilsit, 22d June 1807.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

(Undersigned) By the EMPEROR,
The Minister and Secretary of State,
H. B. MARET.

"I hereby ratify the whole contents of the armistice concluded between the Marshal Prince of Neufchatel, and Lieut General Prince Labanoff Von Rostrow.

ALEXANDER."

Tentogen, 11-23 June 1807.

"In testimony of his approbation."
(Undersigned) The Maj.-Gen. Marshal
ALEX. BERTHIER, Prince of Neufchatel.

On the 26th of June an armistice in similar terms was signed by Count Kalkreuth on the part of the King of Prussia, and by the Prince of Neufchatel on the part of the French Emperor, and ratified the same day by the respective Monarchs.

Further dispatches from Lord Hutchinson, dated June 29. confirm the terms of the armistices to be as above stated; but they make no mention of the progress which had been made in any treaty of peace. It is even stated in private letters from Memel, that neither Lord Hutchinson nor Lord George Leveson Gower, who had arrived there, had been consulted by the Emperor Alexander on the subject.—Their Lordships left Memel in the beginning of July, and had arrived at Carlscrona in Sweden.

It would appear that the Emperor of Russia, his brother Duke Constantine, and the King of Prussia, had retired during the battles to Memel, and after the conclusion of the armistice, had moved towards Tilsit to have a personal interview with Napoleon. For accounts from the French head-quarters in that city

city contain the following curious articles.

"*Tilsit, June* 25.

"The conference of the two Emperors of Russia and France took place yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on a raft in the Niemen, on which General Laribossiere, commander of the artillery of the guard, had caused one pavilion to be erected for their Imperial Majesties, and another for their attendants.

"His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, attended by the Grand Duke of Berg, Prince of Neufchatel, Marshal Bessieres, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Duroc, and Caulincourt, Master of the Horse, proceeded to the banks of the Niemen, and went on board the vessel which was to take him to the raft. At the same time the Emperor Alexander, with the Grand Duke Constantine, General Bennigsen, General Ouwaroff, Prince Labanoff, and his First Adjutant General Count Lieben, put off from the opposite bank.

"The two vessels reached the raft at the same time; the two Emperors embraced each other on leaving the vessels, and entered the pavilion prepared for them. This conference lasted about two hours, and when it was closed, the attendants of the two Emperors were admitted. The Emperor Alexander paid many handsome compliments to the French officers who attended Napoleon, and the latter conversed for a considerable time with the Grand Duke Constantine, and with General Bennigsen; both Emperors returned afterwards to their vessels."

Tilsit, June 26.

"Last night immediately after the conference was over, Prince Labanoff arrived at the French head-quarters; a convention was concluded, that one half of the town of Tilsit was to be considered as neutral. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, his retinue, and guards, are to take up their quarters in the neutral part of the town."

Tilsit, June 30.

"At the first meeting, which took place on the 25th, only the Emperor Alexander and Bonaparte were present. A second interview, at which the King of Prussia was present, took place on the following day, at half past twelve, in a pavilion constructed on a little island in the Niemen. A third interview took place on the 28th, which was followed by a dinner. His Prussian Majesty was also present on this occasion."

Tilsit, July 1.

"On the 27th of June, his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon exercised his foot guards in presence of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, after which the two monarchs again dined together. On the 28th, when the King of Prussia, accompanied by Marshal Bessieres, the Grand Marshal of the palace, the Grand Equerry, several Staff Officers, and a detachment of cavalry, made a visit to the Emperor Napoleon, his Imperial Majesty descended the stair, and received them at the door. The King wore a very plain uniform. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor Napoleon returned the visit to the King, and invited him to mount his horse, and accompany him to the Emperor of Russia, and the Grand Duke Constantine, with whom he went to review the corps of Marshal Davoust. These august personages afterwards dined with the Emperor Napoleon, and when they arose from table, passed another quarter of an hour together, and were accompanied by the Emperor to the door; they then went on foot to the residence of the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine returned in the evening to the French Emperor, and continued with him till half after ten o'clock. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon yesterday again received General Bennigsen."

Tilsit, July 6.

"The Emperors of Russia and France, and the King of Prussia, still continue here, and the good understanding established between them is daily improving. They have had frequent walks, dinners, and interviews, of long duration. Different corps of the French army had been reviewed in the presence of the two Sovereigns, and the guards of Napoleon had entertained the guards of the Russian and Prussian Monarchs.

"Yesterday, at the earnest solicitation of the Duke of Berg and Marshal Duroc, the Queen of Prussia, with several ladies of her Court, arrived here. They were this day introduced to the Emperor Napoleon, and afterwards dined with the three Monarchs."

On

On the 16th of June the garrison of Neisse in Silesia capitulated to the French army under Jerome Bonaparte. The garrison consisted of 6000 infantry and 300 cavalry. On the 18th Cassel surrendered,—and on the 25th the strong fortress of Glatz in Silesia likewise capitulated.—The garrisons not to serve against France for a year.

Accounts from the Continent state with some confidence, that a treaty of peace between the three powers was actually concluded at Tilsit on the 9th of July, and that the principal conditions of the preliminary treaty are said to be, that—

"Poland shall be possessed, as before, by Prussia and Russia;—That all the Prussian territories are to be restored, except Silesia and Westphalia;—That the fortress of Magdeburg shall be garrisoned by the French, until peace between Great Britain and France shall take place;—and that all the ports and places on this side of the Elbe shall henceforward be under the dominion and controul of France. It is conjectured that Bremen, Embden, and the whole of East Friesland are to be united to Holland; and that Silesia is to be created into a separate Principality. It is added, that the Prussian troops in Pomerania were to remain neutral, and that the King of Sweden was to be invited to accede to the armistice."

That this high-spirited Prince must follow the example of his allies, there can be little doubt: but it does not appear that he has made any step towards an approximation with France.

General Brune has issued a violent manifesto against his Majesty, charging him with endeavouring to seduce him from his fidelity to Napoleon, and threatening vengeance. Hostilities between Sweden and France recommenced on the 13th July, and several actions, say the Hamburgh papers, have been fought, in which the Swedes have been defeated, and are retreating to Stralsund, which Brune has been ordered to make himself master of by storm. The Prussians, under General Blucher, have quitted the Swedish army.

It seems to be certain that it was proposed by Austria to assemble a congress for negociating a general peace; but Bonaparte, who can listen to nothing but separate treaties, expressed his fears that "that power, which had hitherto founded its greatness on the disputes of the continent, would find new pretexts to promote dissensions in the proposed congress."

Bonaparte has restored the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin to his sovereignty. It is reported that the Duke of Brunswick Oels will also be reinstated in his dominions.

PROCLAMATION *of the* EMPEROR *and* KING *to the* GRAND ARMY.

"Soldiers—On the 5th June we were attacked in our cantonments by the Russian army. The enemy mistook the causes of our inactivity.—He found too late that our repose was that of the Lion—he regrets having disturbed it.

"In the affairs of Guttstadt, Heilsberg, and the ever memorable one of Friedland, in a ten days campaign, in short, we took 120 pieces of cannon, 7 standards, killed, wounded, or took 60,000 Russians, carried off all the enemy's magazines and hospitals—Konigsberg, the 200 vessels that were there, laden with all sorts of ammunition, and 160,000 fusils sent by England to arm our enemies.

"From the banks of the Vistula we have reached the borders of the Niemen with the rapidity of the eagle.—You celebrated at Austerlitz the anniversary of the coronation—you celebrated this year, in an appropriate manner, the battle of Marengo, which put a period to the second coalition.

"Frenchmen, you have been worthy of yourselves and of me. You will return to France covered with laurels, and obtain a glorious peace, which carries with it the guarantee of its duration. It is time that our country should live at rest, secure from the malignant influence of England. My benefits shall prove to you my gratitude, and the full extent of the love I bear you.

"Done at the Imperial camp at Tilsit 22d June."

Letter from the Emperor and King to the Archbishops and Bishops.

"Monsieur, the splendid victory obtained by our arms at Friedland, which has confounded the enemies of our people, and put the important city of Konigsberg in our power, with the large magazines which it contained, ought to be a new motive with our subjects for thanks

thanksgiving to the God of Armies. This memorable victory has signalised the anniversary of the battle of Marengo; that day, when still covered with the dust of the field of battle, our first thought, our first concern, was for the re establishment of peace and order in the Church of France. Our will is, that on the receipt of this present, you shall take the proper means for assembling our subjects of your respective dioceses, in your Cathedral and parish churches, there to sing a *Te Deum*, and offer such other prayers to Heaven as you shall think convenient to order under such circumstances. This letter having no other object, M. L'Eveque, I pray God to have you in his safe and holy keeping.

"Written in our Imperial Camp at Friedland, June 15, 1807.

(Signed) NAPOLEON."

His Majesty has also written to the Presidents of the Protestant Consistories; and it has been ordered by the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, that *Te Deum* shall be chanted in the Metropolitan Church on Sunday at noon, July 5, conformably to the ceremonies usual on such occasions.

NAPLES.

Naples, June 3.

Yesterday the defeat of the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal, near Mileto, was announced to the public by the discharge of cannon from the Castle. General Regnier displayed great military skill; he drew the enemy from Rosarno, where he landed, by a feigned retreat to Mileto, and suddenly attacked him on all sides. We hourly expect to hear that the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal has been made prisoner in his flight; he fled from the field of battle with only 60 cavalry; all the rest of his troops were either killed or taken prisoners. The Sicilians fought for about half an hour, but then threw their arms away, and begged for quarter.

The following was the plan of the conspiracy which has been discovered here, and for which 24 persons have been tried by a military commission, and four of them already executed.

The Prince of Hesse Philipsthal, whose obstinate defence of Gaeta was considered as a proof of his military abilities, was to land with a corps of Sicilians at Reggio; his name was more relied on than the force he could bring with him, and the conquest of Calabria and Basilicata was considered as certain.

General Broccard was to undertake a landing in the Bay of Policastro, to fall on the rear of General Regnier, and cut off his retreat to Naples. Lastly, Prince Canasa, who, for some time, like a worthy successor of *Fra Diavolo* (brother Devil,) has organized hordes of banditti in Calabria, was to excite an insurrection in the province of Terra di Lavoro. At the same time an English squadron from Sicily was to land troops near the city of Naples, which with the assistance of the conspirators, were to make themselves masters of the Castle, fire the city in several places, and murder those persons who were destined to death. The government soon discovered the secret thread of the conspiracy, and became acquainted with its whole progress. "The civilized world will be astonished," says the Monito e Neapolitan, "when the correspondence carried on between Sicily and Naples, and the other legal documents, shall be published."

Other advices however state, that the above accounts are grossly erroneous. The Prince landed with only 3500 Sicilians, and advanced directly to Mileto, where a battle took place, on the 28th of May, with about 6000 French, in which the Prince lost about 350 men, and effected his retreat to Reggio. The French lost about 1200 men, and did not pursue the Sicilians.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *July* 4, 1807.

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral *Sir Edward Pellew*, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, to *William Marsden, Esq*; dated on board his Majesty's ship *Culloden*, Batavia Roads, Nov. 28, 1806.

SIR,

Their Lordships have been already apprised of my intention of proceeding to this quarter, in search of the French squadron, which I had been led to believe, would have 'ere this appeared in the Asiatic Seas.

I was joined off the island of Eugenio, on the 23d inst. by his Majesty's ship

Sir

Sir Francis Drake, and proceeding thro' the Straits of Sunda, with the ships Culloden, Powerful Russel, Belliqueux, Sir Francis Drake, Terpsichore, and Sea Flower, captured off Bantam, on the 26th, the Dutch Company's armed brig Maria Wilhelmina.

On the following morning we arrived off Batavia, the Terpsichore leading the fleet through the very intricate navigation, in a most judicious manner, preceded by the Sea Flower.

I directed the frigates and brig to enter the roads between the islands of Onrust and Java, the line of battle ships taking a more circuituous passage.

On discovering us as we approached, the Dutch national frigate Phœnix, Avanturier and Zee Ploeg brigs, two of their Company's armed ships, and two armed brigs, immediately run on shore, followed by the merchantmen; the William corvette having previously struck to the Terpsichore on passing Onrust.

The shoal water prevented our anchoring sufficiently near to fire with effect on the batteries, or ships on shore.

The boats of the squadron accordingly assembled alongside the Terpsichore, which, with the Sir Francis Drake, had been placed as near as possible to cover them, and were led in to destroy the enemy's ships by Captain Fleetwood Pellew, under a heavy fire from the ships and the batteries. On approaching the Phœnix, the crew abandoned her, and on boarding she was found scuttled. The guns were immediately turned on the other ships, while the boats were destroying the remainder, when she was also set on fire and burnt, with the whole of the enemy's armed force, and nearly twenty merchantmen.

The gallant conduct of Captain Fleetwood Pellew, Lieutenant William Fitzwilliam Owen, Commander of the Sea Flower, and Lieutenant Thomas Groule, first of the Culloden, the Officers, seamen and marines employed under their command in this important duty, is deserving of every praise. The service was directed with great coolness and judgement, and executed in the most steady, zealous, and active manner. Though exposed to the continued fire of the enemy, happily with little effect, the only loss we sustained was one marine killed, one marine and three seamen wounded.

The enemy's two remaining line of-battle ships had unfortunately quitted this anchorage, or must inevitably have shared a similar fate. The Dutch Admiral was left at Batavia.

I have landed the prisoners upon parole, under an assurance from the governor, that they should not serve again until regularly exchanged.

The necessary destruction of the William corvette has deprived me of an opportunity of rewarding the services of Lieutenant Owen on this occasion; I therefore beg leave to recommend him and Lieut. Thomas Groule first of his Majesty's ship Culloden, (who were appointed to lead divisions on this service,) to their Lordships protection. E. Pellew.

Burnt—National frigate Phœnix, Captain Vander Sande, of 36 guns and 260 men, laden with naval stores for the ships at Crissey. National brig Avanturier, Captain E. Coudere, of 18 guns and 90 men. Company's armed ship Arnistein, of 10 guns and 50 men.—Company's armed brig Johanna Suzanna, of 8 guns and 24 men. Company's armed brig Snelheid, of 6 guns and 34 men.

Taken.—National corvette William, Captain Feteris, of 14 guns and 98 men. National brig Maria Wilhelmina, of 14 guns and 50 men.

About twenty merchant ships destroyed, and two taken.

N. B. The William corvette was afterwards destroyed as unfit for his Majesty's service.

Expedition *to the* Continent.

The expedition to the Continent, mentioned in the Magazine for May, has actually taken place.—On the 18th of June, the first division, consisting of about 6000 men of the German legion, on board of 30 transports, sailed from the Downs; they passed the Sound on the 1st of July, and landed on the isle of Rugen on the 7th. Another division of nearly the same number sailed on the 6th of July—and Lord Cathcart, his son, and suite, sailed at same time from Yarmouth for the Continent, in the Africaine frigate.

Duchess of Brunswick.

The venerable Duchess of Brunswick has come over to pass the cloudy evening of her days in England. She is the eldest sister of his Majesty, (being

ing about nine months older,) and widow of the excellent Duke of Brunswick, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Jena, and died at Altona on the 10th of November last. Her Serene Highness came over from Tonningen in the Clyde frigate, and landed at Gravesend on the 6th of July, where she was received with all the honours and respect due to her rank, her virtues, her misfortunes, and her near relationship to our beloved Sovereign. The carriages of her amiable daughter, the Princess of Wales, were in waiting to convey her to Blackheath, where she now resides; but it is understood that she will immediately, at his Majesty's own charge, have that situation, rank, and state, which properly belongs to her. Hampton Court palace will, it is said, be her summer residence, and her pension will be increased from L.5000 to L.10,000. She has been visited by the King, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and most of the Royal Family. The effect of the meeting between his Majesty and his sister, after an absence of upwards of 40 years, can be better conceived than described.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The last General Election for Members of Parliament produced the most ardent contest for seats that perhaps has occurred since the Revolution; and it has been calculated that the gross expence to the different candidates will exceed three millions.—At no former election has there been such a change in the individual representation. On the present occasion, many Gentlemen who distinguished themselves in the Senate have been ousted altogether; while others whose popular character and great personal influence have commanded seats for respectable counties for several Parliaments, have been forced to come in by other patronage as representatives for what are called *rotten* boroughs. We have not room to particularize; but we must notice that of the great county of York, in which it is said there are at least 27,000 voters. Mr Fawkes, one of the late Members, declined on account of the monstrous expence he foresaw he must incur. Mr Wilberforce, and the Hon. Henry Lascelles, (son of Lord Harewood,) and Lord Milton, (only son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and who only came of age in March last,) were the candidates. After the warmest contest ever known, for the whole legal period of fifteen days, the poll finally closed at one o'clock on the 5th of June, when the numbers stood as follows:

For Mr Wilberforce	11,808
Lord Milton	11,177
Mr Lascelles	10,990

On which the High Sheriff declared the two former duly elected.

The expence attending this contested election was enormous. Lord Fitzwilliam and Lord Harewood each allotted 100,000l. for the purpose, and even this great sum is said to have fallen short of their actual expence. Mr Wilberforce's fortune being greatly inadequate to sustain such a powerful competition, a general subscription was opened by his numerous friends both in Edinburgh and London, which, we are told, amounted to 40,000l. But this popular Gentleman was still out of pocket a considerable sum. Each of the candidates had 10 or 12 different places of rendezvous in London, with carriages and horses ready to convey their respective voters to York, the place of election. From the remotest county in England voters were brought forward.

Nothing could equal the scene which, for fifteen days and nights, passed within that great county. Repose or rest were unknown in it, except it was seen in a messenger, totally worn out, asleep upon his post horse or in his carriage.—Every day the roads, in every direction, and to and from every remote corner of the country, were covered with vehicles loaded with voters; and barouches, curricles, gigs, flying waggons, military cars with eight horses, crowded sometimes with 40 voters, scoured the country, leaving not the smallest chance for the quiet traveller to urge his humble journey, or find a chair at an inn to sit down upon. The Stratford Jubilee was only a miniature picture of it. It is reckoned, that one day with another, eight horses a-day were found dead upon the different roads; and every house, every room, every bed in York, by an incessant change of voters at the rate of about two thousand a-day, created a consumption of provisions that might have otherwise served the city for twelve months.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Addresses of the General Assembly to the King.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

YOUR Majesty's most gracious letter to this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, hath been received with the strongest feelings of respect and gratitude.

The renewed appointment of Francis Lord Napier to represent your royal person in this Assembly, we regard as a most acceptable proof of your Majesty's approbation and favour. Our experience of the ability with which he executes the duties of his high trust, and of his zeal for maintaining the privileges of the Church of Scotland, have ensured to him our respectful and cordial attachment.

The approbation which your Majesty is pleased to express of our exertions in promoting the objects which, on former occasions, your paternal wisdom has recommended to our care, while it excites our gratitude, and strengthens our affections towards your Majesty, will animate our endeavours to perpetuate the happiness which hath long been experienced by all ranks of people under the blessings of an invaluable constitution. We will inculcate among those committed to our care the indispensable necessity of a due submission to the laws, and a just veneration for all constituted establishments and authorities. We acknowledge, with thankfulness and joy, the encouragement afforded by your Majesty to all who labour to establish, upon a firm and sure basis, those blessings which, under Divine Providence, are enjoyed in this happy land; and we rely with the fullest confidence on the assurance which your Majesty is pleased to renew of your unalterable attachment to the Christian religion, and of your unceasing regard for the peculiar privileges of the Church of Scotland. Under the sanction of your royal authority, and the blessing of that Divine Master whom we serve, we trust that success will crown our exertions to disseminate those principles of true religion and piety, on which alone our national welfare can securely rest. If there be other principles which some have not feared to trust to and to teach, we are well assured that such men have been blinded by the delusive novelties of false philosophy; and although the enemies of God's holy word may increase our labours, and multiply the difficulties with which we have to contend, we trust that, through the influence of divine grace, we shall be enabled to prevail against them, by shewing out of a good conversation our works with meekness of wisdom.

We feel all the importance of the trust reposed in us by your Majesty, and all the value of that praise with which your Majesty is graciously pleased to honour us; and we pray earnestly to Almighty God, that he would fit us to lead our people in the ways of righteousness, and to support them, by the wholesome doctrines of the gospel, in the hour of trial.

We entreat your Majesty to accept our humble acknowledgements for your continued attention to the religious interests of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. It shall be our endeavour to apply your royal bounty so, as most effectually to promote the object for which it is bestowed.

That Almighty God the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may protect your Majesty's person, and prosper your Government; that he may bless abundantly our gracious Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the members of your illustrious House; that he may long continue to us the blessings which we enjoy under your Majesty's auspicious reign; and that he may bestow upon you hereafter a crown of glory, are the prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

James Shirrefs, Moderator.

Edin. May 22. 1807.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty to accept the humble expression of the dutiful and loyal sentiments with which the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland presume to approach their gracious Sovereign.

It is the happiness of your people, that during an auspicious reign of forty-seven years, the conduct of your Majesty has been

been uniformly governed by the principles which placed the House of Brunswick upon the throne of these realms; and the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, attached to those principles from conviction, as well as by their habits and institutions, recollect with peculiar satisfaction, that your Majesty has exhibited the brightest example of a sacred regard to the Protestant reformed religion. While, in the series of indulgences to your Roman Catholic subjects which has marked your Majesty's reign, we recognize the enlightened operation of a mild and tolerant spirit, we have always found your Majesty the faithful guardian of the Protestant establishment. We have already seen the fences of that establishment upheld by the firm and dignified exercise of the constitutional prerogative of the Crown; and feeling the security which all our rights and privileges derive from the solicitude with which your Majesty discharges the duties of the Sovereign of a free people, we unite with our fellow-subjects in offering the affectionate tribute justly due to the royal cares for the public welfare.

In recollecting your Majesty's uniform zeal for the interests of religion, justice, and humanity; the many public measures for the promotion of those great interests by which your Majesty's reign has been distinguished; and the exalted character which, under your Majesty's government, the British nation has acquired, it is with heartfelt satisfaction that we congratulate your Majesty on the final abolition of the African slave trade, which had so long polluted the commerce, and tarnished the honour of the British name. We feel in common with the great body of our fellow-subjects, that the act of the last session of Parliament, which prohibited the further importation of slaves into the West India colonies, will ever be regarded as one of the most splendid events of your Majesty's reign; and while it proclaims to the world the justice of the British character, will send the tidings of peace and benevolence to the injured natives of Africa.

We watch with anxiety, but without dismay, the progress of the interesting events that distinguish the times in which we live. We lament the calamities of war; but we have the consolation of thinking, that, although the inordinate ambition of our enamy renders the prolongation of the arduous contest indispensably necessary for the security and honour of the British Empire, the resources of the country are not exhausted, and the spirit of the people is unbroken. While we hear with admiration and gratitude of the gallant atchievements of your Majesty's forces by sea and land, we behold all around us submitting patiently to the burthens and sacrifices to which the voice of their country calls them; and we account it our bounden duty to exert all our influence in cherishing that true patriotism which unites all orders of men in the national defence.

That the God of Battles may bless your Majesty's arms; that the wisdom and vigour of your Majesty's Councils may continue to establish your throne in the hearts of your subjects; and that the British sceptre may, to the latest posterity, be swayed by Princes of your illustrious house, formed by your example to maintain the liberties, and to possess the confidence of a grateful people, are the earnest prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most dutiful, most faithful, and most obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

JAMES SHIRREFS, Moderator.

Edin. May 23, 1807.

THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY.

The anniversary of his Majesty's birthday was celebrated with every mark of of affection and loyalty at Edinburgh. The Castle salute was returned by a *feu de joye* from all the military force in the city and neighbourhood, drawn up on Leith walk. In the evening a grand collation was given by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, in the Parliament House, which was elegantly decorated with flowers and shrubs, to a number of noblemen and gentlemen, and a great number of the first characters in the country. The evening concluded with an assembly.

When the Earl of Roslyn left the Parliament House, the populace took the horses from his coach, and drew him to his lodgings in the New Town, under repeated acclamations of "Roslyn for ever." His Lordship had no sooner got into his lodgings, than he ordered two barrels of porter to be given them; after drinking which, they dispersed in a peaceable manner.

The four royal mail coaches, viz. London, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Dumfries, under the management of Messrs Drysdale and Son, mail contractors, paraded the streets, each drawn by four fine blood-horses, all in complete new harness.—The guards in new liveries, accompanied by the Post Office servants in new clothes, made a very grand appearance, and the whole arrangement is highly creditable to the

the General Post Office and the contractors.

In Leith, and other parts of the country, the day was celebrated with similar demonstrations of joy.

Previous to the above parade, the first regiment of royal Edinburgh volunteers being formed into a hollow square, Thomas Martin, Esq. serjeant of grenadiers, in name of the non-commissioned officers and privates, presented the Right Hon. Charles Hope, (Lord Justice Clerk,) their lieutenant-colonel, with a valuable sabre, of superb and exquisite workmanship, as a testimony of their regard for him as an officer and a gentleman, and for his great attention in promoting the discipline and welfare of the regiment. Mr Martin, on this occasion, addressed the lieutenant-colonel as follows:—

"I am deputed to deliver you a sword, as a small mark of the sincere regard and high esteem entertained for you by your fellow soldiers of the regiment.

"It is now upwards of thirteen years since an alarming and eventful crisis gave birth to the volunteer system. On this occasion, this regiment was among the first to step forward in defence of our King and Country. We recollect, with pleasure, your serving in the ranks; and, by your exemplary attention, affording an instructive and impressive lesson of the first duties of a soldier. When afterwards called, by the unanimous voice of your associates, to command us, we found your abilities as an officer not less conspicuous than your conduct as a private. In both capacities, you have earned the meed dearest to a mind such as yours, the gratitude and affection of your fellow-citizens.

"I consider it a happy coincidence, that the first opportunity which has occurred for presenting this sword should be the birth-day of our beloved Sovereign. In putting it into your hands, we add an additional safeguard to his sacred person and throne, while we feel assured, that it never will be drawn by you, but to support that Constitution which has rendered this country great and powerful, and its inhabitants free and happy.

"I shall detain you no longer from the duties of the day, than by wishing that every gift, such as the present, may be equally well merited, and bestowed with an equal degree of sincerity and pleasure, as that which I have now the honour to put into your hands."

To which the Lieutenant-Colonel made answer;

"I shall not make use of the common profession of wanting words to express my feelings on this occasion. I am much more afraid that I do not, and that I never can feel as I ought towards this regiment. But whatever may be the degree of my feelings, I hope you are well convinced, that it does not require any excitement of this kind to call them forth; and I can, with truth, assure you, that without such expensive proofs as this, I am well satisfied of the place I hold in the regard and affections of this regiment.

"With respect to the present you have now made me, I hope and trust, for the sake of our country, that I may never have occasion to use it, but on occasions such as this, of parade and rejoicing; but if against the enemies of our King and Country, I have only to pray that I may be enabled to behave as becomes the commander of such a regiment."

On Friday July 24. the 1st regiment of Royal Edinburgh volunteer infantry, after having been on permanent duty for ten days, was reviewed, on Bruntsfield Links, by Maj.-Gen. Alexander Mackay, commanding his Majesty's forces in North Britain. It is but justice to state, that this parent corps maintained on this occasion the high character they have acquired, and performed their evolutions and manœuvres in a very masterly stile. The firings and marchings in line were most correct, and received a just testimony of approbation from the reviewing General, as well as from other officers of distinction present.—They mustered on the field 574.

The 6th company of the same regiment have presented to Captain Manners an elegant piece of Silver Plate, on which is engraved the following appropriate inscription:—

"Presented by the Non-commissioned officers and Privates of the 6th Company of the First Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, as a small tribute of esteem and grateful remembrance to Thomas Manners, Esq. their Captain; who in inforcing the strict observance of the necessary rules of military discipline, has uniformly exhibited in his conduct to every individual under his command, all the indulgence of private friendship, and the most tender regard to private feeling."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Green is appointed Governor of Malta.

General Hay M'Dowall is appointed Commander in Chief at Madras.

Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird is appointed Colonel of the 24th regiment, vice Gen. Richard White, deceast.

Lieut. Gen. William Maxwell is appointed Colonel of the 3d Veteran Battalion, vice Gen. Lumsdaine, deceast.

Particular State of the Votes at the Election of Scots Peers 9th June 1807.

		Errol.	Caithness.	Home.	Strathmore.	Kelly.	Hadinton.	Elgin.	Dalhousie.	Leven.	Selkirk.	Northesk.	Balcarras.	Aboyne.	Aberdeen.	Stair.	Glasgow.	Forbes.	Saltoun.	Cathcart.	Sinclair.	Elphinstone.	Somerville.	Blantyre.	Napier.	Reay.	Kinnaird.
P.	Duke of Rothsay,				1			1				1	1	1		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
L.	Buccleuch,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
L.	Lenox,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
P.	Gordon,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
L.	Queensberry,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1		
L.	Argyle,	1						1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1
P.	Athole,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1			1		
L.	Montrose,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
P.	Earl of Crawford,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
P.	Errol,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1			1	1		1	1	1		1	1			1	1	
	Caithness,			1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1	1	
L.	Morton,		1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
L.	Eglinton,	1			1		1		1			1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1
P.	Cassilis,								1				1		1	1				1		1		1	1	1	1
L.	Moray,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
	Home,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
	Strathmore,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
L.	Abercorn.		1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
	Keily,		1	1	1		1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1	1	
	Hadinton,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1		
P.	Lauderdale,							1			1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
P.	Kinnoul,		1	1	1	1		1			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
L.	Elgin,				1			1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
	Dalhousie,		1	1	1	1	1				1			1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
	Leven,				1			1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1
	Selkirk,		1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1		1			1	1	1		1	1	1	
L.	Northesk,		1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1
P.	Balcarras,		1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1		
L.	Earl of Aboyne,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1

	Earl of Aboyne.		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	
L.	Dundonald,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1				1	1	1		1	1		1	1			1			1	
L.	Kintore,	1					1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1			1	1		1			1	1	1	1	1	
L.	Breadalbane,	1			1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1		1		1		1	1	1	
	Aberdeen,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1					1				
L.	Dunmore,	1			1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1		1		1		1				
L.	Hyndford,			1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1				1				
L.	Stair,	1			1	1	1	1				1	1	1		1	1					1				1	1	1	1	
L.	Roseberry,		1					1	1		1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1	
P.	Glasgow,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1						1			
L.	Portmore,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
L.	Bute,			1		1	1			1		1	1		1	1		1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	
L.	Hopetoun,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
L.	Deloraine,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
L.	Viscount Falkland,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
L.	Stormonth,			1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			1		1		1		1		1	1			
	Arbuthnot,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
L.	Dumblane,			1	1		1	1	1		1		1	1	1			1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		
	Lord Forbes,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
L.	Gray,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
P.	Cathcart,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1								
	Sinclair,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
	Semphill,							1				1				1						1		1		1			1	
	Elphinstone,							1	1			1	1			1				1		1		1		1		1	1	
L.	Somerville,		1	1	1	1	1				1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1							1			
	Torphichen,			1	1	1	1	1	1			1				1		1		1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	
	Blantyre,			1				1	1		1	1	1			1			1		1	1		1			1	1	1	
	Napier,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
P.	Reay,		1			1		1	1		1	1		1		1			1		1	1		1			1	1	1	
L.	Kirkcudbright,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
	Elibank,		1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						1			
L.	Belhaven,								1		1	1	1				1			1	1	1		1			1	1		
	Rollo,				1	1	1		1			1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1		1		1	
P.	Kinnaird.							1			1	1	1			1						1		1			1		1	
		6	38	43	49	44	46	19	49	3	43	22	51	50	48	24	46	49	43	51	43	33	1	28	48	28	22			

Peers who did not vote.

Duke of Hamilton	
Roxburgh.	This title disputed.
Marq. of Tweedale.	Minor.
Lothian.	
Earl of Buchan.	
Galloway.	Sent a signed list, which was incorrect in some point of formality, and therefore was rejected.
Dumfries.	Minor.
Traquair.	Roman Catholic.
Wemyss.	
Findlater.	In Germany.
Dysart.	
Newburgh.	Roman Catholic.
Marchmont.	
Lord Saltoun.	In Sicily.
Colville.	
Cranstoun.	In the West Indies.
Fairfax.	In America.
Aston.	
Ruthven.	

Total, 19.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Elected to represent the Scotch Peerage in the ensuing Parliament.

* † Earl of Balcarras,	51
* † Lord Cathcart,	51
* Earl of Aboyne,	50
* Earl of Strathmore,	49
* Earl of Dalhousie,	49
† Lord Forbes,	49
† Earl of Aberdeen,	48
* Lord Napier,	48
Earl of Haddington,	46
* † Earl of Glasgow,	46
* Earl of Kellie,	44
Earl of Home,	43
† Earl of Selkirk,	43
Lord Saltoun,	43
Lord Sinclair,	43
Earl of Caithness,	39

Unsuccessful Candidates.

* † Lord Elphinstone,	33
† Lord Blantyre,	28
† Lord Reay,	28
* † Earl of Stair,	24
* † Earl of Northesk,	22
† Lord Kinnaird,	22
* † Earl of Elgin,	19
† Earl of Errol,	6
† Earl of Leven,	3
* † Lord Somerville,	1

The Peers marked † sat in the short parliament of 1806; and those marked * sat in the parliament of 1802—1806.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Earl of Kingston has been elected one of the Representative Peers for Ireland, to sit and vote in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of the late Earl of Rosse.

The Right Rev. Dr George Pelham, Bishop of Bristol, is elected to the See of Exeter, vacant by the translation of Dr Fisher to the See of Salisbury.

The Marquis of Hertford, and the Earl of Lonsdale, have been nominated Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, in room of the Dukes of Brunswick and Richmond, deceast. A Chapter of the Order was held at Windsor, on Saturday, July 18th, at which the two new Knights were enstalled.

Lord Sidney is appointed Ranger of St James's Park, vice Lord Euston, resigned.

Edward Morris, Esq. Member for Newport, in Cornwall, son in-law to Lord Erskine, has been appointed a Master in Chancery, in the room of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart. resigned.

Admiralty-Office, June 27.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to appoint the Hon. William Wellesley Pole to be their First Secretary, in the room of William Marsden, Esq. who has retired.

Whitehall, July 21.—The King has been pleased to grant to the Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, the office of Clerk of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom. And to Thomas Thoroton, Esq. the office of Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance.

The Marquis of Drogheda, and William Bagwell, Esq. are appointed Joint Muster-masters in Ireland, in room of Lord Lecale, and Thomas Sheridan, Esq.

Sir James Mackintosh has been nominated President of a Court of Vice-Admiralty which has been erected at Bombay, for the trial of prize and maritime cases.

Alexander Campbell, Esq. is appointed a Commissioner of Excise, in London, in the room of Richard Spiller, Esq. deceast.

Christopher Smith, Esq. wine merchant and draper, and Richard Phillips, Esq. bookseller and stationer, have been chosen Sheriffs of London for the ensuing year.—(Only one Gentleman Francis Newbery, Esq; declined the office this year, and paid a fine of 410l.—Last year no less than 15 Gentlemen declined, and paid 610l. each, thereby adding to the city's funds the sum of 9150l.)

William Jackson, Esq. is appointed Solicitor of Excise in Scotland, in room of John Bonar, Esq. deceast. (The nomination to this office in last Magazine, p. 473, was a mistake.)

James

James Ure, Esq. is appointed Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Alloa, in the room of Charles Dundas, Esq. resigned.

His Majesty has been pleased to issue a new Professorship, that of Natural History, in the University of Glasgow, and to appoint Mr Lockhart Muirhead, A.M. to be Professor.

July 10. The Faculty of Advocates elected Henry Joshua Mackenzie and James Wedderburn, Esqrs. their Collectors of Decisions, in room of John Hay Forbes and John Jardine, Esqrs. who have resigned. Andrew Murray and Robert Bell, Esqrs. were the unsuccessful candidates.

Mr Alexander Greig, W. S. is appointed Solicitor for the Admiralty in Scotland.

MARRIAGES,

May 21. At Stirling, Duncan Glassfurd, Esq of Tillycoultry, to Miss Helen Robertson, youngest daughter of Alexander Robertson, Esq.

23. At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Falconer, Minister of Fyvie, to Miss Margaret Touch, youngest daughter of the deceased William Touch, Esq. late of his Majesty's Navy.

26. At Falkirk, Mr Robert Gow, jun. wood merchant, Dumbarton, to Miss Jean Renny, daughter of George Renny, Esq. Falkirk

26. At Mill-bank, Ross shire, the Rev. Hector Bethune of Alness, to Miss Jane Mackenzie, youngest daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq.

27. At Edinburgh, William Jay, Esq. merchant, to Miss Layel, only daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Layel, minister of the Scots church at Rotterdam.

—. At London, Philip Barrington Ainslie, Esq youngest son of the late Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton, to Miss Bridget Corrie, daughter of Edgar Corrie, Esq.

—. At Deptford, M. Cranstoun, Esq. of the Royal Dock Yard, to Miss Georgina Davis.

—. Captain R. H. Fotheringham, of the Engineers in the East India Company's service, to Miss Robertson, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Robertson, Esq. of Throgmorton-street London

—. At London, John Maule, Esq. to Miss Hartwell, daughter of George Hartwell, Esq. of Laleham.

—. At Norton, John Robinson, M.D. of Doncaster, to Miss Williamson, daughter of the late Robert Williamson, Esq. of Longport.

—. The Rev G. H. Templer, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Anna Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas Graham, Esq. of Kinross.

—. D. R. Remington, Esq. to Miss Copland, daughter of Gabriel Copland, Esq. of Clapham.

June 1. At Edinburgh, Charles Selkrig, Esq. accountant, to Miss Tod, daughter of the deceased Thomas Tod, Esq. of Drygrange, writer to the signet.

4. At Anderston, Robert Ferguson, Esq. of Newdyke, to Miss Maria Freeland, only daughter of the late John Freeland, Esq. of Longmuir.

—. Lately, by special licence, at Stowey House, in Somersetshire, the Bishop of Killaloe to the Hon. Alicia Maude, daughter of the Dowager Viscountess Hawarden.

— John Thornton, Esq. eldest son of Samuel Thornton, Esq M. P. to Miss Eliza Parry, second daughter of Edward Parry, Esq. Chairman of the East India Company.

—. At Dublin, James Grant, Esq. late Captain in the 85th regiment, to Miss D. Flood, second daughter of Captain Flood, 52d regiment.

8. At Bowhouse, Mr John Laidlaw, jun. merchant, Glasgow, to Miss E. Watson, youngest daughter of John Watson, Esq. Bowhouse.

8. At Hutton Hall, Berwickshire, the Rev. Alexander Scott, rector of Bondreigh, in Devonshire, to Miss Agnes Johnston, eldest daughter of Robert Johnston, Esq. of Hilton.

9. At Blantyre Farm, George Scott, Esq. younger of Daldowie, to Miss Lillias Coats, daughter of James Coats, Esq. of Blantyre Farm.

—. At Nassau, Captain Samuel Chambers of the Royal Navy, to Miss Susan Matilda Wyllie, eldest daughter of William Wyllie, Esq. Attorney-General for the Bahamas.

9. At Cromarty, the Rev. James Mackintosh, minister of Bowmore, Islay, to Miss Colquhoun Mackenzie, daughter of Alex. Mackenzie, Esq. of Scatwell.

—. At Castle Bank, Mr Hugh Morrice, jun. merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Jane Bannatyne, daughter of John Bannatyne Esq. of Castle Bank.

11. At Sanquhar, Archibald Keir, Esq. of Avonholm, to Miss Hunter, daughter of Mr Thomas Hunter in Sanquhar.

13. At Golfhill, Mr J. Wood, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Dennistoun, daughter of James Dennistoun, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

15. At Edinburgh, Alexander Wood, Esq. of Grangehill, merchant in Elie, to Miss Catharine Spens, daughter of the deceased Thomas Spens, Esq. of Lathallan.

16. At Calderbank, James John Cadell, Esq. of Grange, to Miss Isabella Mowbray, daughter of the deceased Henry Mowbray, Esq. of Calderbank.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

July 4. At Edinburgh, Mr David Syme, teacher of music.

6. At Edinburgh, Charlotte Willis, youngest child of Mr Charles Fozard, Deputy Collector of the Stamp Duties for North Britain.

9. At Linton manse, Mrs Mary Bayne, widow of Mr William Forrester, minister at Carstairs.

9. At his house at the Bush, Robert Trotter, Esq. of Castlelaw, Writer to the Signet, and Postmaster-General for Scotland.—The benevolence and urbanity possessed by Mr Trotter had acquired him universal esteem, and his loss must now be as universally regretted.

—. At London, Sir Robert Jefferson Knt one of the Judges of the island of Antigna.

—. Mrs Moncrieffe, relict of Alderman Moncrieffe, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

13. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Struthers, in the 37th year of his age, and 16th of his ministry in the Relief Chapel, College Street: A man whose sound judgment, extensive information, liberal sentiments, correct taste, impressive eloquence, elegant manners, moral worth, and unaffected piety, will be ever recollected with a strong mixture of pleasure and regret, by an uncommon number of friends and admirers.

16. At Glasgow, John Maxwell, Esq. of Dargavell.

16. At Edinburgh, Miss S. Pringle of Whitebank.

Price of Stocks.

1807.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
July 6.	232 ½	¼ pr.	63 ⅛ ⅞
13.	230	¼ disc. par	63 ⅜ ½
20.	228	¾ 1 ...	63 ¼
27.	226	par ...	62

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1807.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
July 6.	68	76	28	34	22	32	50	70
10.	68	76	28	37	24	32	50	70
20.	68	78	29	36	24	32	50	70
27.	64	74	30	38	24	31	60	90

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July 3.	42 0	31 0	25 0	26 0
10.	42 0	28 0	25 0	27 0
17.	43 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
24.	44 0	30 0	28 0	28 0
31.	42 6	31 0	27 0	28 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1807.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	d.
July 7	300	20	19½	30	15	12
14.	290	20	19½	36	15	12
21.	280	20	19½	41	15	12
28.	340	20	19½	55	15	12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are afraid that some parts of the humourous communication of *Mac-Stercas* will require abridgement, in order to suit it to the taste of the public.

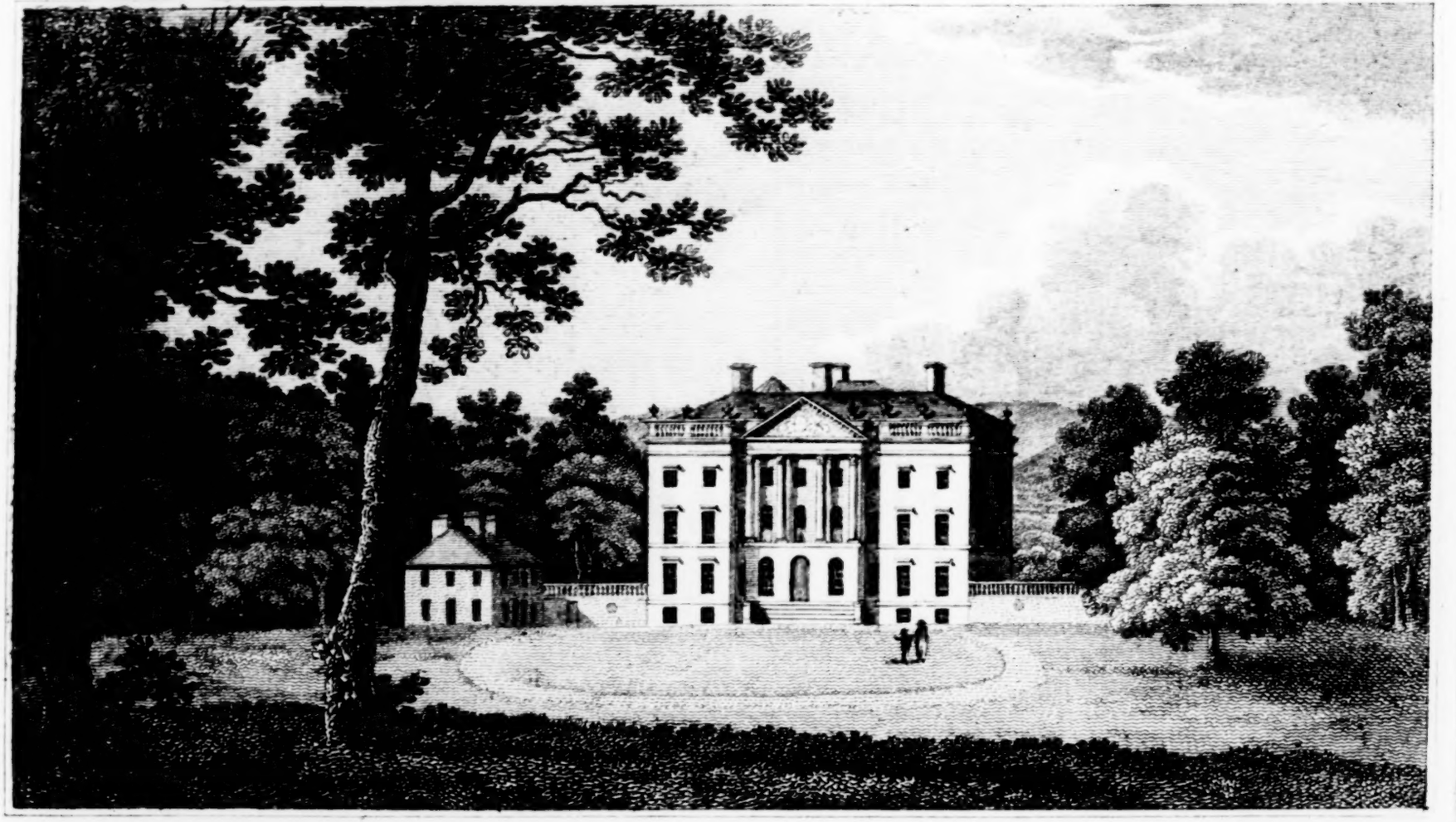
A. B. is under consideration. He does not want genius, but his stile is rather too incorrect and luxuriant.

Candidus will probably appear in an early number.

Hidallan will appear in our next. With regard to his sending us pieces by *T. M. C.*, we submit to him how far it would be proper, without the desire or consent of the ingenious Author.

Several poetical pieces have been received, which will meet with due consideration.

We shall be obliged to *A. H.* to inform us who the *Mr Agnew* was, who translates the *Italian* song by *Sir Gilbert Elliot*, as enquiries have been made.



P. Nasmyth del.

ARNISTON HOUSE *the Seat of* Rt HONble R. DUNDAS, LORD CHIEF BARON.